Complete Defeat of America
And Britain Is the Key
To World Peace

Nippon Times
Evening

To Our Goal, With but
One Heart and One
Object!

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Imperial Navy at Work

Somewhere on the broad bosom of the Indian Ocean, units of the Japanese Navy continue their vigilant look-out against hostile sea marauders and enemy shipping. (Photo by Cameramen Isoyama of the Navy Information Corps. Passed by Navy Ministry)

Press Comments

Wednesday, March 3

ASAHI—Gandhi's Triumph; Italo-German Talks

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Enemy Lies Blasted

Gandhi's Triumph

ASAHI—The inhuman and irrational tyranny of the British over the Indian people is not to be condoned by man or Heaven. It is not without reason, therefore, that when Mahatma Gandhi began his three-week fast on February 10 in protest over the British suppression of the independence movement, not only the people of India but all the peoples of the world who have the cause of humanity at heart gave their fullest sympathy and support. Fortunately the indomitable fighting spirit and superhuman reservoir of energy possessed by the Mahatma have triumphed over the suffering of the flesh and he is now passing through his period of fasting. This report must have comforted and gladdened many the world over as it has us.

Gandhi's fast and his new triumph must have been bitter gall to the British. At the early period of the fast, when the Mahatma was in a dangerous condition, many peoples of the world appealed to the authorities for his release but the British, treating him as a common felon, showed no mercy and kept him confined to die or live as the case may be. It manifests the contemptuous and insulting attitude of the British not only toward Mahatma Gandhi but toward the entire national movement of India. Britain, in its anxiety to safeguard its rights and interests in East Asia, does not scruple to trample underfoot morality, high principles or common humanity.

With the completion of Gandhi's fast, the difficulties which have confronted the British in this regard have dissolved for the time being. But the cruelty and inhumanity which the British have shown toward the Mahatma and India will never be effaced from the mind of the world.

We, the people of Japan, who have always entertained a feeling of the warmest regard and sympathy for the Indian people fighting for their independence, do not stint praise and concurrence with the understanding policy of our Government as indicated in Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's reiterated assurance of support to the Indian national movement and exemption of Indian nationals from the assets-freezing and disposal of enemy assets. We repeat that we rejoice over the triumph of Mahatma Gandhi and we pray that the independence of India may be achieved before long.

Italo-German Talks

ASAHI—Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop has proceeded to Rome as Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's representative and has held a series of four conversations with Premier Benito Mussolini and other leaders of the Italian Government. The result of the Rome conference has been announced as reaffirmation of the complete agreement of views which always exists between Germany and Italy.

We have no doubt whatsoever as to the complete unity of Germany and Italy in their joint efforts to secure the final victory in Europe but it is not useless to emphasize this unity in the face of the persistent and malicious propaganda spread by the enemy with the purpose of alienating one from the other. A survey of the situation will clearly show that the strategic and economic cooperation undertaken by the two countries extends to many fields and is being promoted most spectacularly, so that the worst demagogy that the United States or Britain can use would be powerless to loosen the ties binding Germany and Italy.

In addition to the strong unity between Germany and Italy, what is essential in Europe today is close cooperation by France, Spain and the Balkan States with the Axis both during the war and after. At the Rome conference, the representatives of Germany and Italy reiterated their firm resolve to promote the national activities of the various countries within the safe areas of the great European Sphere, to guarantee their mutual rights and interests and to construct a new order in Europe that shall assure the security of all the peoples of the Continent.

These assurances are decidedly of a different order from the dishonored bills drafted by the United States

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U.S. Airmen Disgust Chungking; Direct Control Believed Remedy

Domei

NANKING, March 2. — The American air force stationed in China should be placed under the control of the National Military Council at Chungking, it was recently proposed to the United States Government by Chungking Ambassador to Washington T. V. Soong and also by Chiang Kai-shek's wife who is now on a visit to America, according to reports received here.

The United States airmen in China, so long as they constituted a volunteer corps, were under the command of the National Military Council. They served the Chungking cause actively, so that when the corps was disbanded to be replaced by a regular American air force, it was found that the number of their planes had been reduced to one-fourth, it is remembered among the Chungking leaders.

Since the present American air force in China was organized last July, there has so far been very little to be mentioned to its credit both in its encounters with the Japanese air forces and in its fighting with the Japanese land troops.

This non-efficiency of the present American airmen in China is being severely criticized by all interested quarters, leading to the alleged approach of the Chungking representatives. Chungking, it is believed, thinks that the American air force will be of more use if it is placed under the National Military Council, independent of which the same force is now acting.

Then again, there is another reason for the present overture from Chungking, more persistent than the former, that the American airmen in China are living in such a luxurious manner that they are offending the Chinese populace, now almost on the brink of starvation. Even in the mountainous interior of China, the airmen are not satified unless they an allowed to drink fine quality whiskey, it is said.

Reich Starts Positive Offensive In Southern East Front Sector

Germans Take Kramatorsky, Rosovaya; Annihilate Soviet Tank Corps; Red Army Loses 18,500 Men in Dead and Captured, Many Tanks, Guns

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, March 1.—In the southern sector of the Eastern front, German forces turned from the former counter-attack strategy to an offensive attitude, and the war results in this sector are being gradually expanded, according to a communique released by German authorities today.

As German forces occupied Kramatorskya and Rozovaya, in the triangle area joining the Don, Donetz and Dnieper rivers, Soviet troops suffered a loss in fighting power, with the utter annihilation of their tank corps.

The results obtained by German forces in this campaign, excepting those already made public on February 28, included, up to February 26, 3,500 war prisoners, 15,000 bodies left by the enemy, 508 tanks, 640 guns of various types, 223 trench-mortars, 500 heavy machine-guns, five planes and others.

In the area where the so-called winter campaign is still continuing, the Red Army has concentrated its strength and is trying to break through the German defense line. But German forces are repulsing the enemy.

In the west of Kharkov, Soviet forces broke through the German line at several points, but in turn, had their supply route entirely cut off by the clever maneuvering of German units. In this sector, German forces are reported to have greatly expanded their battle results.

In the Lake Ilmen area, Soviet forces commenced offensive activity along the entire line on February 28. The Soviet command dispatched a sniper division to the front, contrary to their usual tactics, and when this division suffered serious damages, they sent tanks and planes. As this is the first time that such tactics have been adopted by the Soviets it is regarded as being of much importance.

Soviet Tanks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—According to a statement by German military quarters, the number of Soviet tanks destroyed on the Eastern front by the German forces during February totalled 2,185. Added to the total of 1,945 for January and 3,527 for December, the grand total for the past three months figures up to 8,657.

MORE RECRUITS AIMED BY CHUNGKING RULING

New Army Law Brings Popular Opposition

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, February 1.—The Chungking regime is reported to have revised its military servive law so as to obtain 5,000,000 new recruits. The revision was recently effected by the Executive Yuan which worked on the plan on the basis of the newly revised National General Mobilization Law.

These new measures, it is understood, have been hurried up mainly for the reason that the renewed vigorous moves of the Japanese Forces against Chungking is causing fear among leading circles of the regime.

The revised military service, the report explained, prescribes that all males from 18 to 45 years of age, are bound to serve in the Chungking Army. One thing novel in the new legislation is that even women will be under obligation to serve as military workers if they are from 18 to 45 years old.

The new military regulations, according to competent observers here, are not only meant to recruit men for the army but also to requisition cheap national labor for their futile military effforts.

Subsequently, there is now a loud opposition among the populace under the regime. The interested authorities, planning some effective countr-measures against the growing complaints, held a conference on February 27, the very day when the revised service law went into into effect, it was further reported.

Italy to Save Electricity

Domei

ROME, March 2.—The Italian Ministry of Corporations issued today an order for reducing electricity consumption in March and April. According to this order, the electricity consumption in March will be reduced 25 per cent from the actual consumption in December, and in April, 30 per cent. However, this order does not apply to Sardinia or other islands in Italian waters.

The Italian Government opened the Economic Adjustment Committee Meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of Premier Benito Mussolini, and it was decided to mobilize idle labor and to increase the production of artificial fertilizers in order to obtain an increased supply of foodstuff.

Roosevelt's Illness Unchanged

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—Reports from Washington indicate that President Roosevelt's condition remains unchanged. Although his temperature has returned to normal, the President was confined to the White House all day March 2. The regular press interview scheduled in the afternoon was cancelled and Undersecretary of state Sumner Welles was the only person to call on the President to confer on some important matters.

ASSOCIATION IN THAILAND PLANS JAPANESE LIBRARY

Selection of Books Now Being Arranged

With a view to introduce Japanese culture to the Thai people to strengthen cultural ties within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japanese Association in Thailand plans to establish a library of Japanees books at Bangkok, it was learned here Tuesday.

In this connection, a number of interested persons made arrangements Tuesday at the Imperial Hotel for the selection of books suited for the purpose. Takezo Toko, chief of the cultural section of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Kunizo Nakata, director of the Japan Library Association, and other well-known persons were present at the meeting.

Due to the whole-hearted and positive support of Japanese concerns at Bangkok, the Japanese Association in Thailand has been able to raise a fund of 25,000 bahts which has been remitted to the Overseas Japanese Association here for the purchase of books for the library to be established shortly. From 5,000 to 7,000 books will be selected and sent to the capital of Thailand.

Enter Gibraltar for Repairs

Domei

MADRID, March 2.—British destroyer L66 which was attacked and damaged in the Atlantic, and the Antelope, 1,350 tons, which was damaged in the Mediterranean Sea entered the port of Gibraltar for repairing, it is reported from La Linea.

MAHATMA ENDS FASTING TODAY; IN GOOD SPIRITS

Bombay Authorities On March 2, Say Sage Will Servive Ordeal

Mainichi

SAIGON, March 2.—In connection with Mahatma Gandhi's fast, the Bombay Provincial Government made the following announcement on the evening of March 2:

"It is now definite that Gandhi's fast of 21 days will terminate successfully. No changes have occurred in Gandhi's condition and he is in good spirits.

Interviews Banned

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, March 2.—The Bombay Provincial Government issued the following statement with respect to Mahatma Gandhi, who will consummate his three week's fast on March 3 at 8 a.m. Indian standard time:

"All interviews with Gandhi will be prohibited after March 2. However, Gandhi's son, if he so desires, will be permitted to see him."

Anti-British Move Enhanced

Mainichi

SAIGON, March 2.—Although Mahatma Gandhi was not able to procure his unconditional release, the object of his fast, which terminates on the morning of March 3, it would be a mistake to assert that Prime Minister Churchill is the winner, for by his fast, on which Gandhi staked his life, the anti-British movement in India has been tremendously benefited in the following three ways:

First of all, Gandhi's fast has given great encouragement and impetus to the anti-British movement of the Indian people. Furthermore, Britain's cruelty and mercilessness has been laid bare in all its stark nakedness and has manifested to the Indian people what stupendous efforts are necessary to overcome this baneful British domination for the attainment of their independence.

Secondly, Britain's refusal to release Gandhi has disclosed British selfishness and cruelty not only to the Indian masses but to all the leaders of the various sects in India, for among those demanding Gandhi's release could be found such men as Sapur and Rajagopalachariar, who had been advocates of compromise with Britain. To these men the futility of gaining independence through compromise has also been clearly revealed.

Thirdly, the attitude taken by Britain has definitely shown that it is not fighting for the liberation of other races. No doubt the various nations dependent on the Anglo-Saxons have come to harbor dissatisfaction and misgivings on Britain's ultimate motive.

In this respect, Gandhi's fast will furnish the source of greater complications with respect to the fundamental fighting spirit of Britain and Chungking, for although the latter is deceiving

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From the muddy, embattled German-Soviet front comes this thrilling war photo showing two intrepid warriors of the Reich army cutting through a barbed wire entanglement constructed by Soviet troops.

Captive Chungking Chief to Join Pacification Move; Capture Related

General Wang Chin-Tsai Sends Letter To Li Tsung-Jen Declaring Resolution To Work for Common Weal of East Asia

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED FIRING FRONT, March 2.—General Wang Chin-tsai, who was taken prisoner by the Imperial Forces on February 25, sent a message yesterday to General Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth War Zone, in which he expressed his intention of joining the pacification movement to contribute to the common welfare of the East Asiatic peoples.

General Wang's message was to the following effect:

"Your Excellency, General Li: I continued resistance against the Japanese Forces in the recent campaign but before the intense gunfire and bombing of the Japanese Army and Air Forces, I was taken prisoner at 4 p.m. on February 25 together with 23 soldiers after receiving leg injuries. The miserable plight into which the fighting services under my command were driven by the pursuing Japanese was beyond description.

"I was greatly impressed by the cordial treatment accorded me by the Japanese Army authorities.

"Commander-in-Chief, vice-commander and Chief-of-Staff: After my wounds are healed, I will participate in the pacification movement to contribute to the common welfare of the East Asiatic peoples.

"I hereby thank you for your long friendship and pray for your health."

Capture Is Described

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED FRONT IN HUPEH, March 2.—How General Wang Chin-tsai was captured by the intrepid Imperial Forces was described by an unnamed unit commander whose troops swept over the plains of Hupeh Province in a two-week campaign starting February 13.

"On February 13 and 14, our troops crossed the Yangtze River from the east and advanced to the front line," stated the unit commander. "As the enemy was unaware of our drive, we dispatched speed-corps to cut off the enemy's artery of retreat.

"After completing our arrangements, we launched an attack on the front line of the enemy, immediately crushing a large portion of their strength. In the subsequent mopping-up operations, our troops had to advance over wide expanses of swamp.

"Soon, our troops were concentrated at a certain place to launch a drive against General Wang

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U MYA BU IS APPOINTED CHIEF JUSTICE IN BURMA

3 Judges of Supreme Court Also Selected

Domei

RANGOON, March 2.—With U Mya Bu assuming the post of Chief Justice, U Ba U, U Maung Gyee and U Myint were today officially appointed judges of the Supreme Court of Burma, and their investiture was held simultaneously with the announcement in the presence of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, Dr. Ba Maw and U Htoon Aung, respectively Chief Administrator and Director of Justice of the Central Administrative Organ in Burma.

U Mya Bu, in the heyday of British domination prior to the outbreak of the current war, had served both as the Chief Justice and a member of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, while his his colleague, U Maung Gyee, was formerly Education Minister and also adviser to the Govenor-General. U Ba U was formerly judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, while U Myint was formerly the prosecuting counsel of the Rangoon Municipality.

Australians Warned

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—The Australian Government asked the people of Australia to make new and full preparations because of the intensification of the activity of Japanese Forces in the waters north of Australia, it is reported from Camberra.

PEACE, ORDER RETURN TO NORTH HUPEH AREA

Imperial Units Hailed—Cooperation Offered

Domei

HANKOW, March 2.—Peace and order have been restored in the delta zone in northern Hupeh, and the all-out cooperation extended by the Chinese masses is contributing greatly toward increasing the production, according to a war correspondent attached to the Japanese Army who returned here after participating in the recent drive against General Wang Ching-tsai.

Apart from wiping out the enemy led by General Wang, the campaign had another significance in that the Japanese Forces were determined to maintain the delta zone in the northern part of Hupeh Province. Consequently, in parallel with armed operations, propaganda and pacification works saw lively activities and with considerable success.

According to war prisoners, as well as to those living in Kienli district, they were not so closely related to the captured general but secretly hoped for the early arrival of the Japanese Forces since the latter absolutely would not molest them, the correspondent said.

The town of Kienli is now being policed by the Peace Preservation Corps, but due to their strict observance of military discipline, in contrast to looting and pillage carried on by men and officers of the Chinese 118th Division and General Wang's troops, the native inhabitants are completely trusting them.

Prior to his capture, General Wang had intended to rake in huge profits on cotton and cereals stored in the city but they were left untouched when the Japanese Forces occupied Kienli.

Since most of the men under General Wang consisted of Chinese living in the vicinity of this town and moreover, who had no intention of fighting against the Japanese Forces except out of force, they are willingly and voluntarily cooperating with various enterprises in order to increase production, the war correspondent declared.

Japanese Is Compulsory At New School in Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, March 2.—The Japanese language will be added as one of the compulsory subjects to be studied at the only commercial school to be opened here tomorrow, it was learned.

While various plans to meet the general enthusiasm for the study of the Japanese language in French Indo-China are being worked out here under the leadership of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office and the Government-General of French Indo-China, it has been arranged that Takahiko Hirata, a staff member of Ataka Shokai, a Japanese firm here, will take charge of the instruction of Japanese language at the commercial school.

Mr. Hirata is a graduate of Ecole de l'Etoile du Matin, Tokyo, and the Hanoi Commercial College.

U.S. MAY GRAB BRITISH BASES AS PAY FOR AID

Tydings Advocating Possession---Chiang Aid Seen Difficult

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 2.—The recent declaration by the Director of the Lease-Lend Planning Bureau of America to the effect that America does not expect any form of payment for the war supplies being sent to Britain is now causing dissatisfaction among some political leaders in America, a Washington dispatch revealed today.

Senator Millard Tydings, Democrat, according to the dispatch, stated in public in this connection:

"The British strategic bases which America leased in 1940 for a term of 99 years should become permanent U.S. possessions in lieu of 50 destroyers which are to be further handed over to Britain in addition to the 50 already delivered as payment for the lease."

The Senator is further reported as preparing to propose a motion against the Lease-Lend Planning Director's announcement at a Senate session now arranged to sit on the extention of validity of the Lease-Lend Law. The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is said to be of the same opinion.

Transport Is Problem

Edward Stettinius, chief of the Lease-Lend Planning Board, reported on the question of supplying aid to Chungking at the meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Monday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

Stettinius declared: "The amount of supplies sent to the Chungking regime is indeed meager, but it must be granted that the transportation of aid to the regime is really a difficult problem."

"Even if a new route to Chungking through India is opened," he continued, "it will require more than a year for its completion."

He further explained that half of the supplies for the Chiang regime are lying in India, and unless large quantities of supplies are transported to Chungking by transport planes, the amount will continue to be limited.

Stettinius concluded by stating: "The Chungking camp is averring that the United States should recapture Burma so as to reopen the Burma supply route to Chungking."

Chiang's Desperation Grow

Mainichi

SHANGHAI, March 2.—Chungking's pathetic appeals for more American aid have become ever more intense, but the undeniable fact that contact between the United States and Chungking has been made more difficult, as a result of the development of the War of Greater East Asia, is presenting an insurmountable barrier to Chiang's scheme for prosecuting his so-called general offensive against Japan.

Recent indications show that the Americans have been enlightened to the importance of the Pacific war by a series of frantic appeals from Chungking which culminated in Mrs. Chiang's visit to Washington.

Although the fundamental principle of "European Front First," which was decided upon at the Casa-

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Fierce Struggle Raging On Tunisia War Front

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—Since the end of February, German forces in Northern Tunisia have commenced strong offensives against British positions which also are offering fierce resistance, and thus a terrible battle is now raging along the line 120 kilometers inland from the sea coast.

German forces are steadily pushing onward, sending large groups of tanks to the foremost line both on February 28 and March 1, and have succeeded in breaking through the British line at various points.

U.S., Chile Sign Arms Pact

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 2.—The United States Government today signed an arms lease-lend agreement with the Chilean Government, it is reported from Washington.

Also President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile is said to have announced that he would visit Washington in May at the invitation of President Roosevelt of the United States, it is reported from Santiago.

BALKAN ISSUE COMES TO FORE

States' Participation In Axis Cause Said Subject of Rome Talk

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, March 1.—The most important topic discussed at the recent Italo-German conference at Rome was that concerning the Axis attitude toward the Balkan States, according to informed circles here, although various observations are now being made as to the nature of that conference.

That is to say, the Axis is asking for the positive participation of the Balkan States in the war against the Soviet Union, in view of the serious importance of that war, and in return, the Axis is to guarantee the racial and special interests of the Balkan States.

The basic policy of the Axis Powers has recently been placing the greatest importance on the execution of the war against the Soviets, and the war against Britain has been allotted to a secondary place, as was clearly explained by Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, in a recent editorial entitled "Resistance." According to Virginio Gayda's editorial, British and American propaganda organs are saying that the Italian Government had sounded the attitude of Britain and the United States on peace. But Gayda questioned if the United States and Britain are expecting real benefits out of the continuation of a war that constitutes real danger to them, and if the Soviet Union is expecting real benefits despite the strong resistance and fighting spirit of Axis nations.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union is attempting to increase its influence in Czechoslovakia, and is offering a bait of restoring the boundary line as existed before the Munchen conference. It is also reported that the Soviet Union demanded of President Edward Benes of the Czechoslovakian Government in England, the abandonment of the plan for forming a federated nation of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Thus, various small States in Eastern Europe, which are now facing the positive activities of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union according to their respective interests and standpoints, are obliged to determine their positive participation in the Axis cause, which is the safest way for establishing their racial independence, despite some disagreement on interests with Germany and Italy.

It is therefore observed that, with the holding of the recent Rome conference between Germany and Italy, the entire Balkan situation is bound to be throughly settled.

MINISTRY ESTABLISHES FUND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

With the establishment of the Scholarship Fund as planned by the Education Ministry, which will be put into operation around May, according to the statement made by Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida in the Accounts Settlement Committee session of Lower House, the way to knowledge will be opened for those whose aspirations for higher education have been thwarted by adverse circumstances.

At present, aside from scholarships established at normal schools and teachers' training institutes, there are none under government aegis. However, there are 384 zaidanhojin scholarship bodies, 15 by individuals and 70 by various schools, with total assets of ¥68,022,351 benefitting 1,873 university, 3,200 higher and technical and 2,160 middle school students. The amount of scholarship ranges from the highest of ¥1,200 down to ¥10. The newly-created scholarship fund of the Education Ministry aims at unifying these various scholarship bodies under one central control, and maintaining close connections with the existing organizations to take the policy of selecting promising youths from unfortunate families.

Under the scholarship plan, it is contemplated to provide middle school students with ¥300 per individual for four years, higher schools ¥600 for two years and university students ¥800 for three years. In respect to the manner of repayment, the insurance contract system will be adopted whereby refunds will be made at the average of about ¥10 per month, payable over a period of 30 years, if a person makes use of the scholarship fund from the middle school to the university, with a grace of further five years if necessary.

Mahatma Ends Fasting Today; In Good Spirits

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itself and has the temerity to flaunt the sign of the liberation of the various races of the world as its fighting slogan, Britain's oppression of the Indian people, an actual ally, is something for Chungking to ponder over.

Thus, Gandhi's fast has revealed to the world the harsh, cold selfishness of Britain, has internally roused the Indian people, and made the compromising faction greatly retrospective with respect to Britain's real intentions, and in addition a whirlpool of international distrust for Bitain is gradually gaining in magnitude.

Festival of Dollies Celebrated

In millions of homes throughent the Japanese Empire, girlish hearts are beating high today for March 3 marks the occasion of "Hina Matsuri," the Festival of the Dolls. Ranged on red cloth-covered tiers, the beloved figurines are holding court for one day of glory as their happy mistresses invite friends and parents to join in the glad festivities.

Press Comments

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and Britain, such as the Atlantic Charter. It should be noted that there is nothing imaginary or hypothetical in the substance or wording of the points of agreement arrived at in the course of the Rome conference.

It is incumbent on the neutral countries, therefore, not only to give their cooperation after the new order is established in Europe with the end of the war, but to give their fullest support and cooperation now so that the new order aimed at the future prosperity of all Europe may be constructed as early as possible. By mere moral support or speeches the great work of reconstructing Europe cannot be accomplished. Thus, the political and diplomatic activities of Germany and Italy to win over the neutrals are expected further to be intensified.

Enemy Lies Blasted

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Various rumors have been circulated by the Anglo-American propaganda machinery in regard to the four conversations held at Rome following the arrival of Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop under orders of Reichsfuehrer Hitler and his handing of the Fuehrer's message to Premier Benito Mussolini. Sober facts, however, have dispelled all such rumors and have exposed them for the usual absurdities invented by propagandists who are singularly lacking in ideas.

The United States and Britain, which are endeavoring to check the steady decline of the anti-Axis camp, are making the most of the Eastern Front situation, which, as it happens, is now a scene of wholly one-sided sacrifices on the part of the Soviet Army. Fearing some new political move on the part of Germany and Italy in the form of a statement on the results of the Rome conference, the enemy has frantically circulated groundless rumors and lies to offset the effect of such a statement. Their fear has been justified, for the statement issued is nothing less than a great charter outlining the principles governing the construction of a new order in Europe, which must prove fatal to the Atlantic Charter drawn up by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Although we are not acquainted with the full text of the document, it is certain at least that the Atlantic Charter has been exposed for the sham and fraud that it is. It is quite clear that with the principles for the construction of Europe with Germany and Italy at the pivotal center being distinctly delineated along with the Greater East Asia program of Japan, the world order being planned by the United States and Britain is fast being driven to its last stand.

In the communique issued on the Rome conference, the Reich and Italian Governments express their firm determination to collect together their entire national resources for the thorough destruction of the enemy and to fight the war until the fatal danger of Europe being bolshevized is completely swept away. In regard to post-war problems, it reaffirms the promises already made and says that the national activities of all the countries within the safe areas of the great European Sphere freed from dependence on the plutocracy or Jewry would be promoted to the fullest extent. It thus defines the establishment of a European Co-Prosperity Sphere guaranteeing the continuation of the various nations which are members of the Sphere. It thus reaffirms the new order program published by Reich Minister of Economics Dr. Walther Funk on July 25, 1940, when he said that even if all the gold bullion owned by the United States were taken out to the Atlantic and sunk by German bombs there would occur no change in the economic life of mankind. What could be more fearsome to the United States and Britain?

On the other hand, the eight-article Atlantic Charter vaunted by the enemy is a mere list of abstractions, without a single concrete fact. This cannot be otherwise since it seeks to defraud the rest of the world into accepting an Anglo-American world conquest. According to their reasoning, the world disasters since 1939 were simply due to the fact that they did not really rule the world and this time it would be up to them to establish their dictatorship over the world. It is clear that in such a world there would be no place for the free existence of nations other than that of the United States or Britain. This is the very reason for their holy terror of a new order visualized by Germany, Italy and Japan and their frantic efforts to spread unseemly propaganda. They are really to be pitied, for it is this very anxiety of theirs to repudiate the new order striven for by the Axis that is steadily bringing them to ruin and destruction.

Poorly Armed Chungking Soldiers Steering Clear of Japanese Forces

Domei

NANKING, March 2.—Although the United States is propagandizing its aid to Chungking with much fanfare, the real amount of arms and ammunition is so meager that Chungking has recently instructed its troops to avoid the Japanese Forces as much as possible, it is reported.

The difficulty of supplying Chungking forces with war supplies is attested to by various facts. Among them is the fact that the Chungking forces in the Third War Zone, which suffered serious losses in men and arms in the Chekiang-Kiangsi Campaign or May last year, has not yet been replenished.

Also, knowing that their arms and ammunition cannot be replenished after they are exhausted, Chungking soldiers are avoiding the Japanese Forces in order to maintain their diminishing fighting strength.

It has recently been decided that the Chinese forces under the command of General Lo Cho-ying, which are stationed in India in accordance with the Anglo-Chinese Military Agreement, will be reinforced to five infantry divisions and two engineering divisions. The vanguards of the reinforcements, numbering several thousand men, which have started for India along an artery north of the Burma Route, are reported completely devoid of arms. In this connection, it is reported that they are to be supplied with all armaments by the British authorities in India.

In the light of such situation, Chungking has recently issued instructions to the troops on the first lines to refrain, as much as possible, from fighting the Japanese Forces. On the other hand, the Chungking authorities have caused War Minister Ho Ying-chin, who is now in India, to strive to increase Britain aid from India.

U.S. BUYS FOOD TO AID SOVIETS

January Purchases Of Pork, Wheat Flour Reach Huge Figures

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 2.—During the month of January, the United States Government purchased for shipment to the Soviet Union 23,000,000 pounds of canned pork, and 1,163,000,000 barrels of wheat flour, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture today, according to a Washington report.

The amount of wheat flour bought by the United States Government in January for shipment to the Soviet was about twice the average quantity the United States exported to Europe annually before the war.

Lease-Lend Scope Widened

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 1.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States House of Representatives, in connection with its approval on the period of validity of the Lease-Lend Law being extended for another year, has published reports on the extensive operation of the Law, which incidentally, led to the revelation of the three major fields into which the scope of the Law has been extended, according to a Washington dispatch.

The three revelations are categorically as follows:

(1) The law will cover 17 countries in both Central and South America, to which the United States promises to supply enough arms for the defense of the Western Hemisphere. The payment should be made partly by cash.

(2) It also covers the same countries as mentioned above, and prescribes for the supply of weapons [illegible] accordance with the individual [illegible] needs of the countries.

(3) The law covers Britain and other anti-Axis countries excepting the Central and South American countries.

The Committee's reports further stated that final settlement for accounts resulting from the lease-lend law should be made so that it will not harm post-war international trade. Amercia would not like to duplicate the folly which the country made just after the last World War, it is reported.

U.S. May Grab British Bases As Pay For Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

blanca conference, will not be changed, the United States authorities seem to be gradually inclined to favor the "War Against Japan First" principle, in the light of the fact, as repeatedly asserted by Chungking, Japan will be able to enlarge its war results if the anti-Axis nations stick to the idea of "Germany first and Japan next." Also they realize that the oil produced in Japanese-occupied areas is larger in quantity than that yielded in the regions under German occupation.

Regarding Mrs. Chiang's visit to America, it must be noted that the American public opinion has been remarkably attracted toward Chungking.

However, the difficulty of sending war supplies to the regime still remains a knotty problem, as was pointed out by President Roosevelt in his joint press interview with Mrs. Chiang on February 19.

Japanese Planes Superior

It is reported in this connection that Lieutenant-General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the United States air force, on arrival in Washington on February 20 from Casablanca via Chungking and Brazil, stressed the might of the Japanese Air Force and laid special emphasis on the efficiency of the "Hayabusa" fighter planes.

Arnold is reported to have conferred with Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking on the plan of a large-scale offensive against Japan in the future, but the first prerequisite for such an offensive is to increase the American air arms in China. As to this question, local military observers opine that Chungking's recent efforts to obtain more war supplies from America will bear no more result other than the dispatch of some aircraft to China.

Noteworthy, in this connection, is the fact that Chungking is striving to obtain American aid more earnestly than at any other time since the start of the China Affair. According to an I.N.S. correspondent in Chungking, political leaders and the press in Chungking have been openly manifesting severe opposition to the "Europe first" principle since the Casablanca conference ended.

In the meantime, Chungkingites in America are appealing to the Americans for increased aid to Chungking by going so far as to expose all weak points and the serious plight of their moribund regime. Hu Shih, former Chungking Ambassador to Washington, writing in the popular weekly magazine, Time, declared that while Japan is becoming ever stronger, Chungking is weakening day by day and, under such circumstances, it will soon collapse.

Meanwhile, the Chungking representative of the Pacific Investigation Association has recently declared in New York that the current Suhwai Campaign and the spring offensive launched by the Japanese Forces are a prelude to the offensive operations against Chungking. How can the Chungking forces, which he complained, are suffering from the lack of arms and ammunition, launch a counter-attack against Japan?

It may be noted in this connection that Madam Wellington Koo, wife of the Chungking Ambassador to London, some time ago, declared in Philadelphia that Chungking is now nearer collapse than at any other time in the past, thus openly exposing the real plight Chungking is now in.

Cannot Be Ignored

At no time in the past, has Chungking tried to appeal to the Americans so frantically than now, and the influence which such appeals will exert on the American public opinion and policy cannot be ignored.

The internal situation in the Chungking-ruled area, meanwhile, is no less serious than the external situation. After the Casablanca conference, it was rumored that Chiang Kai-shek was going to visit Washington. In this connection, a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor in Chungking wrote as follows in explaining the reason why Chiang could not leave Chungking:

"There are three reasons. The first is that political unrest is prevailing in Chungking as nationalists and progressive militarists have raised oppositions to Chungking's pro-Anglo-American policy since the Nanking Government declared war on America and Britain, and Japan abolished its extraterritorial rights and relinquished its concessions in China.

"The second reason is that various army forces are drifting away from the supervision of the central authorities as the supply of arms, ammunition and foodstuffs from Chungking has recently reduced remarkably, and at the same time, conflicts are rampant among the warlords.

"The third is that a military conference has been held in Hengyang to cope with Japan's spring offensive."

Economic Adviser Named

Domei

HSINKING, March 2.—The Manchoukuoan Government today announced the appointment of Tatsunosuke Takasaki, President of the Manchuria Heavy Industrial Development Corporation, as economic adviser to the Government.

Government economic advisers at present include Takuichi Omura, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and Yoshisuke Aikawa, former President of the Manchuria Heavy Industrial Development Corporation.

British Lose 16 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—It is learned up to the present that the British air raid on Berlin made Monday evening caused 89 deaths and 213 wounded. The number of dead is expected to further increase, it is announced by German military authorities. In the air raid, German forces shot down 16 British planes, it is also announced.

Ishiwata Gives Character Sketches Of Three Big Chekiang Financiers

Sotaro Ishiwata, highest economic adviser to the National Government of China, now in Tokyo on official business, gave the following character sketches of the three prominent Chekiang figures of the Chekiang financial clique, Wu Chen-hsiu, Chou Tse-min and Tang Shou-min, who have become members of the National Economic Council.

The three leaders of the Chinese financial circles have agreed to collaborate with the National Government, it was revealed in the answer to an interpellation at the House of Representatives on Monday by Major-General Kenryo Sato, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry.

"All three gentlemen are leading figures in the Chinese financial world," Mr. Ishiwata commented at a press interview Tuesday.

Veteran Banker

"Chou Tse-min as the managing director of the Kincheng Banking Corporation is a recognized veteran in banking circles, and because of his popularity and splendid career, occupies an important position in the business world."

According to Mr. Ishiwata, Mr. Chou is a gifted financier whose positive attitude toward all matters is well known.

"Mr. Chou has a very good knowledge of the Japanese language. I see him often in Nanking and I was acquainted with him from before the outbreak of the China Affair," Mr. Ishiwata stated. "Mr. Chou's past efforts in the cultivation of raw cotton in North China has borne splendid fruit. Great hopes can be entertained for his activities as a member of the National Economic Council."

Tang Shou-min, following his studies in America, became active in the Chinese banking world, and at one time was the general manager of the Bank of Communications, according to Mr. Ishiwata. He is particularly influential in Shanghai banking circles.

"Big-hearted man as he is, Mr. Tang is best fitted for the task of financial re-establishment," Mr. Ishiwata asserted.

Graduate of Keio

A graduate of Keio University in Tokyo, Wu Chen-hsiu is especially proficient in Japanese.

"In addition to his theoretical mind, Mr. Wu has superior business ability as shown by his success as general manager of the Banking department of the Central Bank of China," commented Mr. Ishiwata.

In relating Mr. Wu's enthusiasm in the work of financial re-establishment of China, Mr. Ishiwata revealed he participated in a council meeting the other day despite a high fever much to the admiration of President Wang Ching-wei.

"These leading financial figures sitting together in national economic council will establish a closer connection between the National Government and the financial circles which will act as an incentive for others to join the Nanking Government camps," Mr. Ishiwata declared.

Stricter Food Rationing Slated for Americans

The American public was warned of the food-dearth crisis confronting them by a report of the actual food supply situation in the United States, which was released by the Public Health Bureau of the United States Government, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei, in relaying a wire from Washington.

The Bureau warned that additional limitations must be placed on the consumption of meat, butter, cheese and eggs, and also that complications in the food rationing system in the United States are now necessitating measures for a ticket system in the rationing of sugar and coffee.

"The American public will be confronted by a severe food crisis if the agricultural harvest for this year proves unsatisfactory," the Bureau cautioned.

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Ex-Chungking Chief To Work for E. Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

Chin-tsai's troops stationed in the mountainous areas. Our drive was greatly hindered by the muddy rice-fields that stretched far and wide and also by the strongly established enemy positions in this area.

"Continuing their relentless drive, our troops occupied strategic positions one by one. In the meantime, the 'Wild Eagles' of the Imperial Air Force, carried out successive bombing raids on the headquarters of General Wang's force. The headquarters having been blasted by Japanese warplanes, the General fled helter-skelter toward Kwanshingmyao.

"On his way there, General Wang encountered a certain Japanese vanguard and barely managed to flee to Tsaishih leading 150 of his men.

"Now he found himself encircled by the Japanese troops on all sides and tried to escape to Liukiawan but was finally captured by a Japanese speed-unit that had advanced there.

"Indeed spectacular was the swift drive of the Japanese troops which covered about 250 kilometers over the muddy swamp areas in the last operation."

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Complete Defeat of America and Britain Is the Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

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RED INFLUENCE IN NORTH CHINA BEING EJECTED

Authorities Suppressing All Activities, Says Major-General Sato

NO DANGER IN SOUTH AREA

Declares Army Keeping Vigil To Pounce on Any Communistic Elements

Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, gave the convictions of the Army on the Communist movements in China and the occupied regions of the southern area in answer to a question posed by Toshi Akao in the special committee of the House of Representatives on Tuesday morning in dealing with wartime criminal legislation.

He revealed that the authorities have been doing an immensely successful attempt to make a clean sweep of Communist influence in China, notably in North China.

"In the southern area, there is an end to what Communism there has been," Major-General Sato said, and expressed the belief that the residents in the south are in no danger of getting contaminated with Communism if they acquire a good knowledge of the great principle of Hakko Iu, which is embodied in what is being done by the military authorities with them.

Major-General Sato began by discussing the strength of the Communist army in China. He declared that he was not far wide of the mark if he placed it at between 500,000 to 600,000 men.

Authorities Always Active

"Each time the Communist army gets active," Major-General Sato went on, "the authorities inflict an overwhelming defeat on it. It is as important to crush the cells maintained by the Communists as to defeat them whenever they are in evidence.

"In North China, the Communists have cells in the peace area which required a number of years for them to organize. Against these cells, the authorities have for three years been waging warfare after they had studied the most effective method of dealing with them. I am able to say that the results of the operations for the destruction of the Communist cells are such as will justify us in hoping for a speedy end of the communist element in North China.

"It falls to the lot of the National Government of China to carry on warfare against Communism and its supporters in China. We have President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government leading in the fighting against Communism.

"The inauguration by Japan of a new policy toward China will lead to a further increase in the political and the fighting power of the National Government. Then there will be a notable increase in the vigor with which the anti-Communist movement is carried on by the National Government.

"In the various regions of the southern area, there has been up to the present a certain amount of underground Communist activity. There may be such activity in evidence in the future. Thus, it is important for us to have ready plans for dealing with such a contingency. The military authorities have a full regard for the possibility of a recrudescence of Communism in framing plans for thought and peace operations.

"We have a conviction that there is no room for fear that the Southern Regions will become the hotbed of Communism if we see that the inhabitants of these regions are thoroughly trained about the great principle of Hakko Iu, which dictates every step taken by our country."

Major-General Sato ended his talk by stressing that he considered that Japanese-Soviet relations are quite a separate question from the repudiation of Communism in Japan Proper and in Japan's sphere of influence.

Kuriyama Sees Decoux

Domei

HANOI, March 2.—Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General of the Japanese Embassy in French Indo-China, yesterday evening called on and conferred with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, at the Government General office.

Thai Envoy's Wife Entertains

Mrs. Direck Jaiyanama, wife of the Thai Ambassador to Japan, tendered a luncheon party at the Thai Embassy at Komaba, Meguro-ku, on Tuesday for Mrs. Katsuko Tojo, wife of the Prime Minister, and other wives of Japanese Cabinet Ministers. Those present included Mrs. Sumiko Tani, wife of the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Haruko Kaya, wife of the Finance Minister, Miss Kazuko Kaya, daughter of the Finance Minister, and Mrs. Tsuru Hatta, wife of the Railways Minister. Aided by the other women of the Thai Embassy, the hostess served numerous unique Thai dishes. Afterwards the group strolled through the gardens of the Embassy where the peach blossoms are in their full splendor. Photo shows (left to right): Mrs. Jaiyanama, her son, Mrs. Tojo, Mrs. Kaya, and Mrs. Hatta.

SOLIDARITY OF AXIS STRESSED IN BERLIN

Importance Attached to Joint German-Italian Communique On Ribbentrop's Talks

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 1.—The joint Italo-German communique on the discussions held by Reich Foreign Minister Joaquin von Ribbentrop in Italy deserves special attention as the expression of the uncompromising determination of the Axis Powers and their allies to fight and win, it was said here today.

German-Italian discussions in the course of this war already have become a matter of routine but the negotiations of the past few days bear an importance that should not be underestimated, it is stressed by political circles in Berlin who at the same time point to the difference between the clear aims of the Axis and the vague declarations of the opponents, they said.

For New Order

The German-Italian communique constitutes more than a mere official protocol. It is, to a certain extent, the Magna Charta of Greater Europe which, after final victory, will assure the continent safe frontiers, and will bring about a new order and guarantee security to all the European peoples in an atmosphere of justice and collaboration and will assure everyone of the opportunity of productive work and social justice. The declaration at the same time rejects all those forces and powers which are trying to turn the continent into a laboratory for their various political and economic experiments, they said.

As expressed further in the German-Italian communique the means by which the Axis intends to attain final victory have been discussed in all details in line with the joint war effort of the Tripartite Powers, it was said.

The German-Italian discussions of political, military and economic nature have thus led to a clarification and coordination of all questions which at present are affecting the war efforts of the Tripartite Powers in general and the European politics in particular.

On the occasion of the visit of the Reich Foreign Minister to the Duce, the Berlin evening press points to the enormous difference between today's communique, published in Rome, and the Casablanca communique. The joint war program and war aims of the Axis have been proclaimed clearly and determinedly in a few fundamental sentences, writes the Berliner Boersenzeitung. The fact that this has been achieved after four days of detailed discussions is proof of the "absolute accord of views," existing between Italy and Germany, it said.

Citing the proclamation of the New Order as the war aim of the Axis and of Japan, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung asks: What is the

(Continued on Page 2)

Java Muslims Pray For Victory in War; Pledge Cooperation

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 2.—Some 50,000 Muslims here will offer earnest prayers for Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia in a ceremony to be held tomorrow morning under the auspices of the Java Muslim League, it was learned. During the ceremony, the gathering will adopt a resolution expressing gratitude for the Japanese Forces and pledging full cooperation with Japan for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. The resolution will be sent to all Muslim leagues throughout the world. All Muslims in other parts of Java likewise will hold a similar ceremony tomorrow, it is understood.

5 NEW CITIES MAKING APPEARANCE ON APRIL 1

Number of Municipalities in Japan to Total 206 Next Month

Five new cities will be incorporated in Japan on April 1, it was revealed here today.

The new cities are Yubari, in Hokkaido, with a population of 72,000; Iwamizawa, also in Hokkaido, with a population of 40,000; Sano, in Tochigi Prefecture, with a population of 44,800, being the merger of the town of Sano with five adjoining villages; Nagahama, in Shiga Prefecture, with a population of 40,000, being the amalgamation of the town of Nagahama and one adjoining village; and Hikari, in Yamaguchi Prefecture, with a population of 42,000, being the merger of the towns of Hikari and Murozumi.

With these five new cities, incorporated cities in Japan now number 206.

BANK OPENS IN N. CHINA

Deposits on First Day Total ¥1,700,000 at Head, Branch Offices

Domei

PEKING, March 2.—The North China Savings Bank formally opened business here yesterday simultaneously with its branch office in Tientsin.

Receipts of deposits at the two offices on the first day of opening totalled nearly 400 amounting to ¥1,700,000 including more than 200 deposits aggregating more than ¥1,080,000 at the head office here and more than 100 deposits aggregating ¥600,000 at the Tientsin branch, it was revealed.

Undersea Tunnel Planned

In order to increase the marine transportation capacity, the construction of a new undersea tunnel between Hokkaido and Japan Proper is being seriously considered by the Government authorities, reports the Mainichi.

ENEMY LOSES SPIRIT TO FIGHT IN TUNISIA

Badly Beaten, Anglo-U.S. Units Retreat to Hideaway in Mountains

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, February 28.—In southeastern Tunisia, the British and American forces after the serious losses of the previous days at the hand of the German-Italian troops have renounced the re-occupation of their lost positions. Instead, they evidently intend to establish themselves for the defense in the positions of the passes on the southeastern outlets of the mountains. At various places, work of entrenchment and construction of impediments could be observed.

A motorized German formation which in a surprise assault captured one of these mountain passes from a mixed American formation found out that the enemy had been very busy at work. The Anglo-American troops in southeastern Tunisia are doubtlessly very much taken aback by the defeats suffered in the previous days from the Axis troops and are not able to undertake any offensive operations at present.

Along the northern sector of the Tunisian front, fighting continued in the bad weather. The German formations obtained good local successes some of which resulted in a considerable improvement of the Axis conditions.

East of Beja, a British counterthrust was repelled as well as south and north of Medjez el Bab, where a German group despite heavy resistance and strong artillery fire made good progress. Despite newly brought up reserves, the British were not in the position to prevent the German troops from entering their strong fortifications. Apart from numerous prisoners, the enemy lost numerous heavy arms, ammunition and supplies.

In the area of El Aroussa, an enemy counter-attack led by 60 tanks and numerous infantry formations, broke down in the defensive fire of the German anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, supported strong-

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON ENVOYS ARE IN NANKING FOR DISCUSSION

To Study Methods of Relinquishing Extraterritorial Rights in China

JAPAN'S STAND CLARIFIED

Formal Negotiations to Get Under Way Shortly in Chinese Capital

Domei

NANKING, March 1.—The press section of the Japanese Embassy here announced today that following a recent selection of officials from Japanese ambassadorial offices in Peking, Shanghai as well as Kalgan and consulates-general in Hankow, and Amoy, to participate in the execution of Japan's relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China, an opening conference was held here this morning with the designated officials as well as Hirokichi Nemichi, chief of the administration section of the Greater East Asiatic Ministry in Tokyo attending.

The announcement added that during the conference, the official from Tokyo explained the policy of the Japanese Government to the attendants who on the other hand reported on the general conditions at their designated posts.

In Several Stages

It was revealed that during the conference the attendants were told that the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights will be carried out in several stages with special stress on the maintenance of harmony between the Japanese residents and the development of the National Government of China.

The attending officials then conducted free exchange of opinions on the general conditions of taxation in various areas in China.

In the meantime, a formal negotiation for the return of the Japanese concessions in China is expected to be held shortly in Nanking between the authorities of the Nanking Government and the Japanese delegation consisting of Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Tateki Horiuchi, Akiyoshi Tajiri, and other high officials from Tokyo.

Regarding the retrocession of the international settlements in Shanghai and Amoy a formal negotiation will be conducted at a later date after a careful study of the special conditions surrounding them, it is understood.

Flies to Nanking

Domei

PEKING, March 2.—Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Japanese Minister stationed in Peking, left here this morning by air for Nanking to confer with Japanese authorities there regarding important problems including the abolition of extraterritorial rights as well as the retrocession of concessions.

NEW NAME FOR JAPAN ALPS

To Be Called 'Chubu Sangaku' or Central Mountains From May

The name, "Japan Alps," will shortly be changed to "Chubu Sangaku" or Central Mountains, starting from May as a result of the decision reached at a conference which was recently convened at the police station in Minami Azumi-gun, Nagano Prefecture.

The meeting was attended by the members of the branch office of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in that locality. It was also decided on the same occasion that 60,000 leaflets should be distributed to all the inquiry offices throughout Japan in order to prompt the propagation of the new name.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, March 3, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Our China Policy and Advance of Warring China

NIPPON SANGYO—We had anticipated, when we undertook to retrocede our concessions in China to the National Government and to relinquish our extraterritoriality in accordance with our basic China policy that great things would result from these generous steps.

The reply of Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, in the House of Representatives Committee on Settlement of Accounts not only fulfilled our anticipation but further clarified the fact that China which had entered the War of Greater East Asia was moving in perfect unity with Japan.

Our action in giving back concessions, doing away with humiliating extraterritoriality and transferring

(Continued on Page 2)

7 Enemy Hurricane Fighters Downed In Akyab Area by Japanese Airmen

Come in Two Separate Formations and Defeat Shows Raiders Are No Match in Combat Ability With Peerless Imperial Air Forces

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH, March 1.—A unit of Japanese fighters engaged enemy raiding formations of 15 Hurricane fighters north of Akyab, in the Arakan sector, in the afternoon of February 28 and definitely shot down 7, while all the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Dense fog hampered the visibility of the fighters. The enemy came in two waves 30 minutes apart. The first wave consisted of eight fighters of which five were shot down while the second numbered seven of which two were shot down.

Both engagements showed a wide difference in the combat ability of the two forces which ended in a one-sided victory for the Japanese squadrons with every Japanese plane returning safely to its base without a single bullet-hit despite the fierce encounters.

Milne Bay Bombed

The Imperial Air Arms bombed the harbor facilities at Milne Bay on Monday in succession to the raid made on the same area on the previous day, it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific on the same day, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from Melbourne.

U.S. Plane Downed

An American warplane was shot down in an aerial encounter on Sunday in the Solomon area, it was announced by the United States Navy Department, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from Washington.

Japanese Bomb Enemy

Japanese Air Units bombed Milne Bay at the eastern extremity of New Guinea it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters on February 28, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Merauke Base Raided

The Imperial Air Forces bombed Merauke in New Guinea on February 28, it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific on the following day, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in quoting a wire from Melbourne.

COLLAPSE OF N.E.I. ATTRIBUTED TO U.S.

American-Born Wife of Former Dutch Executive Says Army Over-Estimated America

Declaring, "My native land America must take most of the blame for the fall of the Dutch East Indies," and asserting that her life in the past year since the complete collapse of the Netherlands regime in the East Indies has been one of peace itself under the protection of the Imperial Forces, Tjarda van Starkenborg, American-born wife of the former governor-general of the now past Dutch East Indies, has revealed with mingled resignation and hope her thoughts concerning the war.

"I think that peace will return to the world only when America and Britain really understand the true spirit of Japan," she said to a Mainichi correspondent who interviewed her on the first anniversary of the landing of the Imperial Forces on Java at her simple home in Djakarta, "and sometimes I wonder why my native land America is working so feverishly to carry on the war."

Living Comfortably

The former "Queen of the Dutch East Indies," now living humbly but comfortably through the kindness of the Imperial Forces in a house surrounded by a garden in which bloom red canna lilies, spoke slowly as though recalling the days now past during which the Dutch ruled the islands with arrogance and cruelty.

"I was born in the suburbs of Washington," she said, "and I married my husband there 30 years ago. Before coming to the East Indies I traveled almost everywhere on earth with my husband who was a diplomat."

Her husband, the former governor-general of the islands, is now living in a prisoners camp in Taiwan.

Perhaps thinking of her husband and the carefree days she spent with him as the wife of a Dutch diplomat, her face clouded as she continued, "Air-raided by the Japanese Forces, almost all the important members of the Dutch government in the East Indies including my husband fled to Bandoeng on February 21 last year, but the government ordered their wives and children to remain in Batavia and my children and I left the official residence and went to the home of a friend.

"When I heard the report that the whole of the Dutch East Indies forces had surrendered, I felt that the expected had happened and felt rather at rest. Leaving my husband out of this, at that time the Dutch East Indies although fearing war extremely were dragged along by Anglo-American imperialism and the army held absolute power. The fate of the Dutch East Indies was absolutely brought about by the army clique.

Over-estimated America

"The army clique which overestimated America's war preparations and its feelings against Japan,

(Continued on Page 2)

ALIENS IN SHANGHAI RECEIVE GOOD CARE

Those Without Nationality Should Thank Japan, Says Consul-General Yano

"The multitudes of persons without nationality in Shanghai are enjoying life thoroughly under the paternal care of the Japanese authorities," declared Seiki Yano, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai and concurrently chief of the civil administration Department of the Japanese Embassy Office in Shanghai, on Tuesday afternoon in an interview he gave to a group of reporters covering the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

He was enthusiastic of the rebirth of new Shanghai. "There is no more," he stated, "of the Shanghai under the spell of evil spirits. The city is as clear a place as could be desired."

Discussing the position of the number of persons without nationality in Shanghai, Mr. Yano had the following to say:

"In Shanghai at the moment there are 18,000 persons who are without nationality. Some of them are from Poland and others from a variety of other lands.

Should Thank Japan

"There are several considerations which go against the idea of letting these people reside in Shanghai. The authorities had great need of dealing properly with them and they have now decided on an arrangement under which these unfortunate people will receive proper protection from them. These people would have had nothing to complain even if they had been deported or compelled to leave the place. They ought to be thankful to the Imperial Forces which have been magnificently enough to decide that they should be looked after.

"There have been more than 10,000 persons without nationality in the Yangtze area. For those who remain, an office has been opened in the Shanghai Consulate-General. This office is helpful to them in matters like residence, occupation, and traffic."

Speaking of the move by Japan to return concessions to the National Government of China and relinquish extraterritorial rights in China, Mr. Yano asserted that the Japanese residents in Shanghai and elsewhere in China have an appreciation of the motive which inspired the step for which there is no need to say the Chinese are feeling gratitude. At the present, there are nearly 97,000 Japanese in Shanghai.

"It is hard to think that the change would entail increased burdens to these Japanese. There is no anticipation of higher taxation for them. Any increase in tax burden would be offset by reduced charges of all sorts."

Mr. Yano made the reassuring statement that the authorities maintaining peace and order in Shanghai are doing their work very well. The Municipal Council and the Chinese authorities with their peculiar

(Continued on Page 2)

OUR MACHINERY ON PROPAGANDIA YIELDS RESULTS

Japan's Victories Have Been Impressed on World, Diet Told by Okumura

RADIO WORK IS STRESSED

Broadcasts Done 30 Hours Daily to Present Nippon's Case To Countries of Globe

Perfection of our propaganda machinery, technically and otherwise, has enabled our armed victories to be impressed on the mind of the world in proper proportions, Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information, testified in the plenary session of the House of Peers Tuesday in reply to an interpellation of Jinjiro Mizuno, of the Koyukurabu.

Mr. Okumura explained that counter-espionage work at home was being conducted in close co-ordination among the Army, Navy, Board of Information and other agencies in view of the manifold nature of the tasks involved. Ideological warfare in Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and French Indo-China is being carried on by the various Government agencies on the spot, while the Board of Information is maintaining close contact with each, giving it cooperation and support, Mr. Okumura said.

Presenting Japan's Case

Radio broadcasts are also undertaken to present Japan's cause to all parts of the world by relay or on a regular schedule. Motion pictures, printed matter and other materials are being supplied in abundance to elucidate to the rest of the world the aims of the War of Greater East Asia, the principles guiding the construction of the Greater East Asia Sphere, conditions on the Japanese home front, Japan's national strength and the like, he said.

At the same time every vehicle of propaganda and publicity is being availed of to smash Anglo-American demagogy and lies, Mr. Okumura said. Propaganda and enlightenment work toward the southern regions is being pushed vigorously by the Army and Navy authorities on the spot, while the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is attending to the various cultural enterprises among our southern neighbors. Newspapers, motion pictures, pamphlets and the like are being either directly supervised by the military authorities or guided by the Board of Information, he said.

Especially in regard to overseas broadcasts, Mr. Okumura stated:

"The importance of radio broadcasting as a means of overseas and counter-enemy propaganda is quite obvious. All the belligerents are dependent on wireless for the dissemination of their ideas and information in the most direct and effective manner. In this respect our country is fortunate in being so well-equipped.

"As soon as the War of Greater East Asia broke out, our overseas broadcasting system was strengthened and readjusted, the network being expanded and reinforced not only in regard to our enemies the United States and Britain but also in regard to the various southern regions. We have thus been able to carry on lively propaganda warfare side by side with the advance of our arms. We are now making preparations for further expansion and strengthening of the network.

Extensive Schedule

"Our overseas broadcasting system extends to Europe, eastern part of North America, western part of North America, Central and South America, Australia, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, East Indies, Burma and other parts of the world. The aggregate number of hours of broadcasting is 30 hours and 30 minutes a day. Thus our ideas and information are being carried over by electromagnetic waves day and night without cessation, some 22 languages being used, including Chinese, English, Dutch, French, Thai, Tagalog, Malaian, Burmese, Hindu, Pamir and others.

"Scores of Thai, Filipinos, Burmese, Indians and Indonesians are engaged in the work. Most of these men are patriots and fighters in the cause of independence who have taken refuge in Japan from the tyranny of the British, Dutch and Americans. Thus they are well aware of the aims for which Japan is fighting the War of Greater East Asia and are in the best position to explain to the peoples of their home

(Continued on Page 2)

EAST ASIA DOCTORS TO HOLD MEET HERE

2nd Conference Planned on April 17-18 at Teidai; Many Leaders Coming

With the object of stressing a complete exchange of ideas and a solid collaboration among the races of East Asia through the secure establishment of a medical science characteristically East Asiatic and to repudiate the direct translation and application of American-European medical science, the second annual East Asia Medical Conference will be held at the medical department of Tokyo Imperial University on April 17 and 18.

In addition to the representatives from Japan, Manchoukuo, Mengchiang and North and Central China, who also met at last year's conference, this year's meeting will include representatives from the Philippines, Thailand and French Indo-China.

Dr. Kurata Morishima, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University, will be the chairman and Professor Yonetsugu Miyakawa as chief secretary of the conference at which more than 37 lectures including seven special lectures by representatives of Japan, Chosen, Taiwan, Manchoukuo, Central China, and North China will be given. Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, representing Central China, will deliver a lecture on "Physical Education and Hygiene."

The Japanese language will be used chiefly in the lectures but the usage of other non-enemy languages will be allowed. The usage of English and Dutch will be prohibited. Thus, there are expected to be some medical lectures delivered in Annamese and Tagalog, adding a highly East Asiatic coloring to the conference.

The conference will not stop at being merely a meeting place of the leaders of medicine in East Asia but will work to set up an organization for carrying out researches with full collaboration among the various regions.

Placing great expectations on the accomplishments of the conference, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has passed a decision to give a subsidy of ¥50,000 and Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki will invite the conferees and grant the sum on April 17.

Concerning the coming conference, Surgeon Major-General Kanichiro Morishima declared, "Those who will come to this year's conference will come from wider areas and not only that but actual collaboration on researches is progressing which I think is a great step forward.

"The confidence in Japanese medical science since the first conference has increased tremendously in China, Mengchiang and other places. Foreign Minister Chu too has been working with much effort. I would like to win confidence in Japanese medical science from the whole of East Asia at this coming second conference".

Aliens in Shanghai Receive Good Care

(Continued from Page 1)

systems for the maintenance of peace are in voluntary close cooperation with the Japanese authorities, who have a highly developed system of voluntary police corps. "Shanghai," he added, "under the spell of evil spirits is now a thing of the past."

Mr. Yano lastly dealt with the question of idle capital amounting to ¥8,000,000,000 in Shanghai. He expressed the belief that the authorities who are making a close study of the matter will find a solution of the question very shortly.

N. China Boosts Farm Output

C.P.S.

PEKING, March 2.—The North China Political Affairs Committee has taken steps to further increase agricultural products with a view to making North China self-sufficient. More than 150 hsien in North China have been designated as model hsien for the increase of agricultural products.

Japanese Plays in Rome

ROME.—The Teatro Delle Arti here featured two Japanese stage plays entitled "Crime of Passion in Amina" and "Country School." Local papers published lengthy appreciative comments and displayed a thorough understanding especially for the latter act.

Sun Spots Discovered

PRAGUE.—The Prague Observatory has discovered the sudden appearance of a large group of sun spots. So far 17 spots have been counted. Three of these spots, each roughly as large as the earth, form an almost regular triangle.

Nanking Troops Active

The photo shows in the foreground a stalwart of a unit of the Government of China's Army taking careful aim at the enemy on the Su-Hwai front. (Passed by the War Ministry)

SUTRAS ARE COMPILED FOR ENEMY DEAD

Japanese Makes 1,000 Copies To Pray for Repose of Souls of Chiang's Men

Sincerely praying for the peaceful repose of souls of the war dead of the Chungking forces on the China war front, Yuzo Higasa of the Mitsui Bank started to make 2,000 copies of Buddhist sutras upon the outbreak of the China Affair with the lofty purpose of burying them in Kukowkiao and Tazang, where between the Japanese Army and Chiang's forces fierce battles were fought. Recently having completed 1,000 copies, he took them to China at the request of the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, reports the Asahi.

Before he left Japan on his tour, Mr. Higasa visited the Grand Shrines of Ise to cleanse himself with the water of the Isuzu River. First arriving at Kukowkiao he erected a wooden post, indicating the exact spot where the 1,000 scrolls were buried. Here, he solemnly pledged to exert his utmost to complete the remaining 1,000 copies within the next three years.

From Kukowkiao, he proceeded to Tazang. There, a grand religious service was conducted in front of the memorial monument erected for the Chungking war heroes, who met their gallant death in that area. It was attended by all the Japanese priests residing in Shanghai and all the Chinese present there were greatly moved by it.

Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, promised Mr. Higasa that he would build a shrine in memory of both the Japanese and Chinese war heroes, who sacrificed their lives in those areas, while the people residing in Kukowkiao and Tazang have launched a drive to construct stone monuments in those places.

When interviewed, Mr. Higasa at his residence in Matsubara-cho, Setagaya-ku, stated: "In the spirit of Buddha that teaches us to respect each other by discarding our ego, we must find a solution to the present hostilities between Japan and Chungking. In that spirit, eternal good-will must be realized between these two nations."

Gandhi to Complete Fast on Wednesday; Health Is Excellent

Mahatma Gandhi kept absolute silence on Monday but the Indian sage is feeling well and no change is seen in his condition, the Bombay provincial Government announced on Monday, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei. Mr. Gandhi's 21-day fast will terminate on March 3 at 8 a.m. (Indian standard time,) and according to the physicians attending the patient, it is said that the Mahatma is feeling exceptionally well and is now able to chat two or three minutes with his callers.

Solidarity of Axis Stressed in Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

Casablanca conference compared with this?

The paper underlines the solidarity existing between Germany and Italy constituting at the same time the solidarity with the other European peoples.

Chinese Airmen Exhorted

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 2.—Conscious of the significant part to be played by the air force following the Government's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, Lieutenant-General Yao Hsi-chiu, Director of the Aviation Administration, has sent a message to members of the air force, stressing the significance of the Government's declaration of war of the United States and Great Britain, the necessity of developing the fighting power on China's air force, and that of observing the strict discipline of the air force.

Finns Will Fight

President Risto Ryti voiced his firm determination to continue the war with Russia during the inaugural ceremony held in the Finnish legislature on Monday, according to a Helsinki dispatch to Domei.

New Peking Mayor Named

C.P.S.

PEKING, March 2.—Su Ti-jen, former Governor of Shansi, has been appointed Mayor of Peking.

60,000 Boy and Girl Students Mobilized To Help in Printing, Binding Textbooks

A total of 60,000 students from middle, technical and girls' schools have been mobilized from March 2 until April 10 to assist in the printing and binding of textbooks at the suggestion and supervision of the Publication Bureau of the Educational Ministry.

The six specified middle schools will turn out about 150 students from each school daily, and from the eight specified girls' schools a daily average of about 200 students will be provided for a period of one week from each school.

The first batch of middle school students assembled at the Middle School Textbook Printing Company at Kanda on Tuesday morning from where they were dispatched to 35 bookbinders located around Kanda, Kyobashi and Koishikawa districts.

The girls will assist in the folding of the printed pages which will be delivered to the schools for the girls to work on. The technical school students will be sent directly to the printing shops where they will assist in the actual work of printing.

The production of textbooks at the hands of the students is the first of its kind to be attempted and much is expected not only from the standpoint of solving the lack of labor problem in textbook printing and binding, but also from the standpoint of inculcating a spirit of reverence and care for the textbooks on the part of the students.

CONGRESSMAN RAPS MARTINIQUE RULER

Wants Commissioner Robert To Cut Off Ties With Vichy Government

Representative Morrison speaking in the House of Representatives on Monday heaped abuses on Admiral Georges Robert, High Commissioner of Martinique Island of the French West Indies, according to a Domei report dated Monday from Buenos Aires in relaying a Washington cable dispatch.

What made the Representative indignant at Admiral Robert was the fact that the High Commissioner continues to own allegiance to Marshal Philippe Petain's French Government in spite of the immense pressure brought by the American Government to bear upon him to have nothing to do with Vichy.

Mr. Morrison spoke to the following effect:

"The American army has bases in Martinique Island. In spite of this, Admiral Robert, High Commissioner of Martinique, continues to be in the attitude of befriending the Vichy Government.

"Martinique Island receives from month to month $1,000,000 worth of foodstuffs and other things from America. The crews of American transport ships are bitterly complaining about the attitude of Admiral Robert and insist that there should be no more of American shipments to the island unless he reforms and cooperates with America and other countries opposed to the Axis."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy assets to the National Government and our policy of respecting the sovereign rights of China are depriving the Chungking and other anti-Japanese elements in China of their last vestige of excuse for continuing their futile and wasteful resistance. Any Chinese with a shred of reason must now join forces with the National Government and us if from no other motive than simple patriotism for their own country. In this sense the secession of Dr. W. W. Yen, Eugene Chen and big Chekiang financiers from the Chungking camp is unmistakable evidence of the justness and fairness of our policy and the strengthened state of the National Government.

Dr. W. W. Yen is an elder of the diplomats of China and wields great influence with the Chinese bureaucrats of the old school. He was the leader of a powerful group of politicians who had constituted the following of Tuan Chi-juei President of the old Peking Government, and was Premier and Foreign Minister of China while Peking was the seat of government.

Eugene Chen is known to the world as the proponent of a revolutionary foreign policy. While he was in office he had the strong backing of the powerful financial interests in Chekiang Province. It is a matter of general knowledge that the Chekiang financial interests were in the background of the revolution which brought about the present National Government of China.

The Chekiang financial interests are as dominant in the financial circles of China as they were in those days. That Dr. Yen and Mr. Chen are strongly supported by the Chekiang financial interests signifies much. There is no doubt of the great contribution the participation of these celebrated statesman in the peace movement will make to the development of the National Government which is working toward the regeneration of China through peace.

It goes without saying that the above facts point out decisively to the intelligentsia of China, who until now have been floundering about not knowing what to do, just what way they should follow. And it can be thought that the unrest in Chungking will grow more intense. The American, British and Chungking's distorted propaganda against Japan and the National Government will be overturned fundamentally by this, and it will become clear that Japan's policy toward China begins and ends with the aim to make a China for the Chinese. Accompanying this the confidence in Japan throughout the whole of Greater East Asia will increase and that will contribute tremendously to the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The reorganization of the Hsinmin Society in North China, the peace operations in the areas under the National Government, all based on the National Government's sovereignty and initiative, are manifestations of the fundamental idea of Japan's policy toward China. That they will not far in the future gain the approval and support of the entire 400,000,000 people of China can be expected with certainty. And we pray for Greater East Asia that such a day will arrive swiftly.

Death Claims Dr. Yersin, 80, Co-Discoverer With Late Dr. Kitasato of Plague Bacillus

Dr. Alexander Emile Yersin, honorary president of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, co-discoverer with the late Dr. Baron Shibasaburo Kitasato of the plague bacillus in 1894, died at the Nhatrang Pasteur Institute in Annam on March 1, according to a Saigon dispatch to Domei. The celebrated Swiss bacteriologist was at an advanced age of 80.

The late Dr. Yersin was born in Paris in 1863 and joined the Pasteur Institute in Paris in 1886. At first he specialized in the study of diphtheria. Later, he visited Saigon and in 1890 interested himself in research of the customs and manners of indigenous inhabitants residing in the mountain recesses of Annam. In the course of his study he discovered several routes connecting Cochin-China with Annam, Laos and Cambodia. It was the late Dr. Yersin who discovered Dalat, reputed to be the principal upland summer resort in French Indo-China.

At the time of the prevalence of the black plague in Hongkong in 1894, he volunteered to go to the former British colony and there he discovered the plague bacillus. He then visited Amoy and gave the finishing touches to his immortal discovery.

In 1895 he re-visited French Indo-China and founded the Pasteur Institute at Nhatrang, where he continued research work until his death.

He also was very much interested in tropical culture. It was he who first introduced rubber trees and cinchona trees into French Indo-China.

Our Machinery On Propaganda Yields Results

(Continued from Page 1)

countries the war aims of Japan, its vision of Greater East Asia, its armed might, the strength of its home front and other relevant matters.

"Because of the time differences, most of these broadcasts are done at midnight, which is quite fatiguing. We therefore admire their zeal and earnestness and thank them for their unflagging diligence in presenting our cause to the rest of the world.

"To prick and explode the fallacies being spread by Anglo-American propaganda machinery is the most important part of our work. For instance, the British have recently taken to transmitting various propaganda material addressed to the Indians calumniating Japan. To the Mohammedans they are saying that Japan is a country which does not recognize the freedom of faith. We are doing our utmost to refute this absurd lie.

Ideological Warfare

"Thus, we are carrying on to the best of our ability the ideological warfare which is absolutely necessary in wartime directed against our enemies and calculated to win over our southern neighbors."

In this connection, an Asahi report from Djakarta says that perfect propaganda defense has already been built up in Java to blockade enemy propaganda and to carry on ideological warfare against our foes. All the battery of radio stations at Djakarta, Bandoeng, Surabaya, Jokjakarta, Surakarta (Solo) and Semarang are now in action, exposing enemy lies and spreading our ideas and information in Malaian, Javanese, Sunda and Japanese. Accurate news of the War of Greater East Asia is being brought over electromagnetic waves to the 50,000,000 inhabitants of the island. So effective has been our work in this line that the Javanese people have come to entertain grave doubts as to the veracity of American communiques and other enemy announcements and to give greater and greater credence to news from Japanese sources.

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Tokyo-Shonan Railway Now Being Considered By State Authorities

The plan for the construction of the Greater East Asia railway line connecting Tokyo and Shonan passing through Shimonoseki, Fusan, Mukden, Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai, Canton and Nanning, is being studied by Government authorities, reports the Mainichi. Upon the realization of the proposed plan, nine days and 11 hours will be sufficient to traverse the distance between Tokyo and Shonan. It is also reported that the total expenditure for the project will be from ¥5,000,000,000 to ¥6,000,000,000.

Collapse of N.E.I. Attributed to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

and the government which was dragged along by this, involved Java in the war. Today when the Netherlands homeland and the East Indies have fallen completely the refugee Dutch queen is actually a British prisoner in London. And I feel very sorry for her.

"At this time I only hope that the new order in East Asia will be completed as swiftly as possible and that peace will come again. My life in the past year under the protection of the Japanese Forces has been one of peace itself, and I think that peace will return only when America and Britain really understand the true spirit of Japan. That my native country America is working desperately for war, is a problem on which sometimes I am made to wonder. America must take most of the blame for the complete ruin of the Dutch East Indies."

Feeling the tragedy of fate which made her countrymen poison the judgment of her husband Tjarda van Starkenborg resignedly looked away.

Gen. Yu Assumes New Post

C.P.S.

PEKING, March 2.—General Yu Chin-ho, until recently Mayor of Peiping, has assumed the Director-Generalship of Reconstruction.

ENEMY LOSES SPIRIT TO FIGHT IN TUNISIA

(Continued from Page 1)

ly by Stukas. The enemy suffered heavy casualties in officers and men as well as 28 tanks. The British marching columns also suffered severely from the attacks of strong German bomber formations. A total of 83 enemy motorized vehicles, most of them carrying soldiers, were destroyed or set afire.

Meanwhile, in aerial combats, German fighters downed 12 enemy planes, while suffering only one loss of their own. Captain Baer secured his 162 aerial victory, while Sergeant Reinerth gained his 124th and 125th victory in the air.

Soviet Attacks Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, February 28.—The great battle on the Eastern Front is being best characterized by the extent of success which the daring attacking operations of the German tank forces and motorized formations have achieved in the southern secter near Isjum. The exact extent of the Soviet defeat cannot as yet be ascertained inasmuch as this offensive battle is still being continued, spreading over more and more territory.

The fact that the Soviets have lost an entire army of elite troops including their entire material can already be noticed. Over 3,500 prisoners were taken up to February 26 by the German tank troops alone, while more than 15,000 dead Soviet were buried. Moreover, 508 tanks, 248 guns and anti-aircraft guns, 392 anti-tank guns, 223 trench mortars, over 600 heavy machine guns and 839 motor lorries as well as five airplanes and six multi-firing guns were seized as booty.

On Saturday, the German attacking group made further significant gains on a wide front after having broken the desperate Soviet resistance and also they repulsed all Soviet counter-attacks carried out with the support of tanks. The Soviets suffered again severe losses. In the course of these engagements, numerous fortified places including several larger towns which had been serving as strong points and were strongly defended were re-taken from the Soviet forces.

In the course of several counter-attacks of the enemy in the triangle between the Don-Donetz-Dnieper supported by many tanks, all attacks were repelled and 45 tanks were annihilated during the last two days in the area of Barvenko alone. After warding off the Soviet attacks, a German divisional staff with only small forces at his disposal undertook a daring counter-thrust seizing 12 guns, 80 motor vehicles, 200 horsedrawn vehicles as well as numerous other weapons.

Chiang's Wife Faints

The reception held in honor of Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, upon her return to New York City from Washington, at the New York City Hall in the presence of Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, was abruptly discontinued when Soong Mei-ling fainted, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei Monday.

Hongkong to Open E. Asia Institute To Train Chinese

Domei

HONGKONG, March 1.—For the training of Chinese who want to work in Government offices and commercial firms, the Hongkong East Asia Institute will be opened here on April 1 under the supervision of the Hongkong Government-General. The Institute will have two courses, namely, the higher course of college grade and the ordinary course of middle-school grade, to be completed within one year and two years, respectively. Munetoshi Kobayashi will head the new institute as principal.

BANS TRAVELING SALESMEN

Reich Considers Commercial Journeys Contrary to War Policy

BERLIN—There will be no more traveling salesmen in Germany, according to a decree issued by the Reich Minister of Economics prohibiting unnecessary professional journeys, such as those of commercial travelers obtaining orders from customers or for keeping up contact with manufacturers or clients.

These trips are regarded as in conflict with the program for the concentration of all energy for important war tasks. They are allowed only if considered necessary to the armament or war industry.

Bulgarians Study German

SOFIA.—More than 10,000 Bulgarian radio subscribers have taken part in German lessons which were broadcast by the Sofia station. This series of lessons has just been completed.

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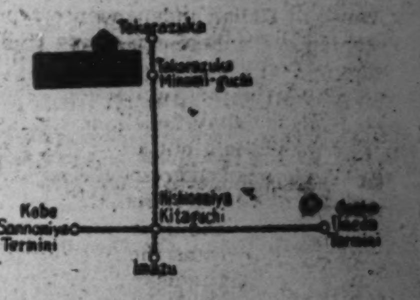

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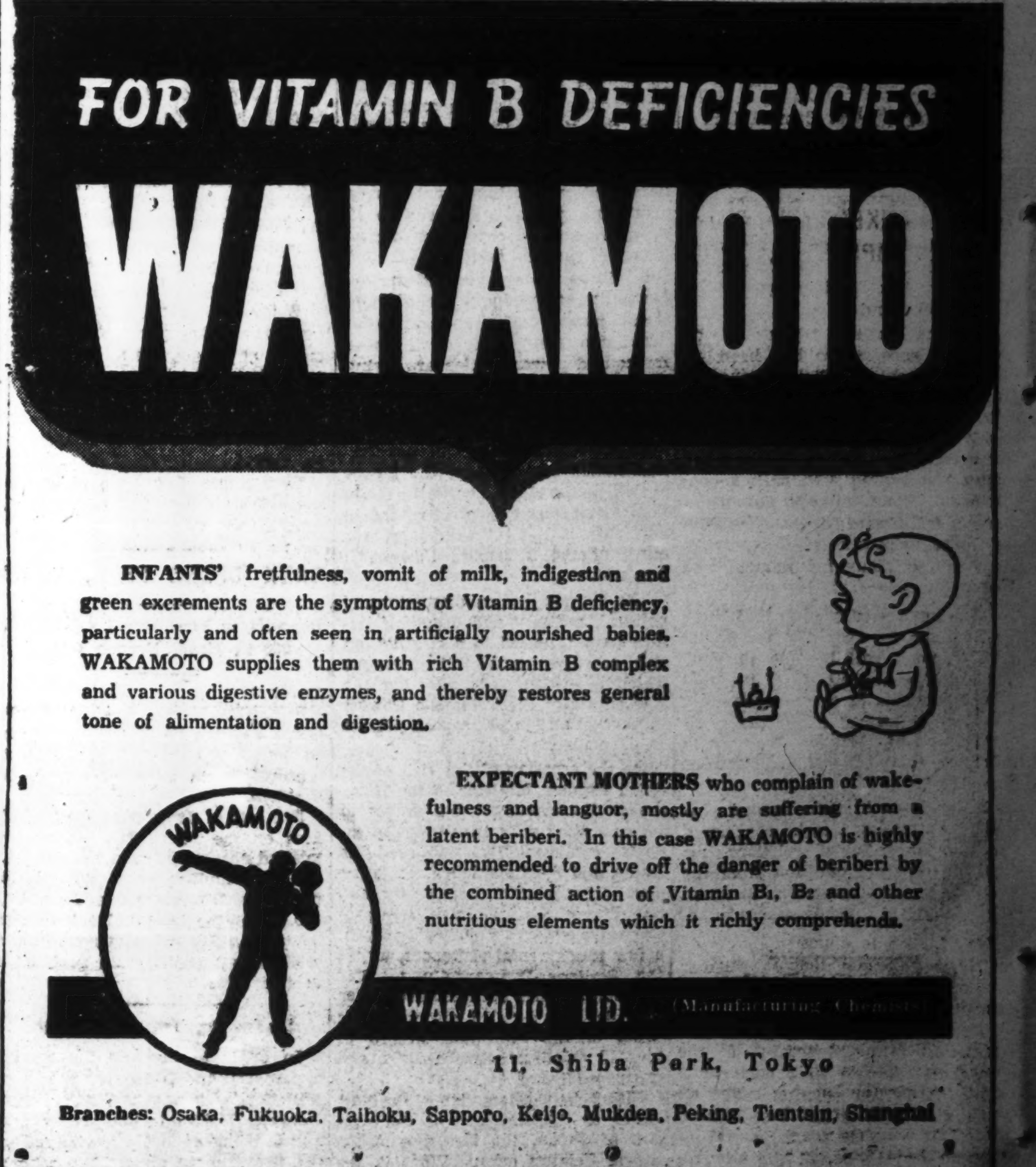

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OVERTHROW BRITAIN, LIN URGES INDIANS

Mass Meeting Held in Nanking To Denounce British Attitude Toward Gandhi

Domei

NANKING, March 1.—The elimination of British aggression in India means the attainment of not only Indian independence but also the collapse of Britain and the destruction of the biggest base of aggression against Asia, declared Lin Pai-sheng Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China, in an address before the Chinese Mass Meeting for the Support of Indian Independence held at Nanking today

Characterizing the British aggression in India as no different from British aggression against other parts of Asia, Mr. Lin urged the peoples of all Asia to unite into a single front to overthrow Britain in a spirit of sharing joy and sorrow with each other.

India Deserves Freedom

With its civilization of 5,000 years, a population of 400 million people, its production of rice being the largest in the world, its cotton production ranking second, India is, from the standpoints of manpower, material resources, history and culture, fully qualified to become not only an independent nation but also one of the influential nations of East Asia, Mr. Lin stated.

Nevertheless Britain, acting the part of a capitalist, has exploited the Indian masses as its laborers, squeezing the very blood from the Indian people, Mr. Lin charged. Mankind cannot bear such an exploitation and the Indian people have carried on unremitting resistance for the past 100 years, only to invite the massacre of the Indian masses by the hands of the British, who made ruthless use of modern weapons and airplanes against the Indian patriots, he said.

Gandhi, the foremost leader of the Indian independence movement has been arrested and is carrying on resistance through fasting. His release has been stubbornly refused in spite of the critical state of his health and the incessant demand of the Indian people for his release, Mr. Lin said. He added that Gandhi's sacrifice of himself in the cause of Indian independence represented the will of the whole Indian people.

Base of Aggression

Charging that Britain is not only exploiting India but also using India as the base of aggression against all Asia, Mr. Lin declared that the elimination of the British aggression from India means the attainment of not only India independence but also the collapse of Britain and the destruction of the largest base of aggression against East Asia. It is by this action alone that the liberation and co-prosperity of East Asia is possible, he said.

Considered from this standpoint, the assistance to the Indian independence movement will serve to help China's rehabilitation and the co-prosperity of East Asia Mr. Lin asserted.

In conclusion Mr. Lin expressed the fervent hope that the Indian people will unite into one body in order to achieve independence and that all the peoples of East Asia will likewise unite into a single body for the attainment of co-prosperity in East Asia.

U.S. STRIKERS STILL FIND NO COMPROMISE MEASURE

Grave and delicate situations have been continuing since last Friday when the workers of the Boeing Aeronautical Corporation in Seattle and the Consolidated Aeronautical Corporation in San Diego submitted demands to the United States National Labor Board for increase of wages with Monday as the deadline for a compromise, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

However, it is reported that on Monday morning the negotiations were not satisfactorily completed.

"Unless some solution is reached today," threatened a committeeman of the American Federation of Labor on Monday, "24-hour meetings will be held by the workers of the Boeing and the Consolidated plants," it is further reported in a New York dispatch.

In this connection, the London Times reported that 97 per cent of the workers of the Boeing factory in Seattle are bitterly resenting the measures taken by the Federal Court of Arbitration.

In spite of the nonchalant attitude taken by the opposing factions, the dispatch added that the indignant factory workers of the Boeing plant declared, "The factory was forced to be temporarily closed on Monday due to the mass meeting of the laborers that was held on that day, but as for the American Federation of Labor, we are doing our utmost to pursue the policy of evading a complete strike, and we believe that there is still possibilities for a compromise."

FIGHTING LEADERS OF FIGHTING CHINA

Men of Highest Caliber Working With President Wang to Perfect Nanking's Wartime Structure in Order to Crush America and Britain

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

WITH the advent of new political reforms in China, the National Government has today launched wholeheartedly upon catapultic efforts toward reorganizing and rebuilding the various organs of its political machines, ultimately aiming for the establishment of those national policies which will, in the end, enable China to merge with Japan in the construction of a more prosperous and a more profitable Greater East Asia.

Its program has been wide and varied, its measures detailed and inclusive. In all, it has initiated a gigantic movement, pioneer endeavors toward the establishment of a new regime. Among its many internal policies has been the revolutionary move to reorganize and reestablish its internal organs, the initial and one of the most important being China's Supreme Defense Council.

In regard to her Defense Council, China has been especially fortunate, for, governing the destiny of her people, are great and capable men, men such as Chou Fo-hai, Chen Kung-pao, Wang I-tang, and Chi Shu-chuan, Liu Yu-fen and Pao Wen-yueh, Jen Yen-tao and Chen Chun, men such as Chu Min-yi, Mei Ssu-ping, and Lin Pai-sheng.

In keeping with her new policies, China has strengthened her diplomatic stand among world powers with the assertion of her nationalistic rights through the declaration of war against such powers as America and Britain. Her reforms have been dynamic and revolutionary.

Chu Interviewed

Convinced with the thought that there was much yet to be learned of China's new political fight, interested in those hopes, those ideals, which, unrevealed, must lie deeply cherished in the hearts of each of China's great men, the correspondent called upon one of her most influential men of the hour, her Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi.

A jovial, old gentleman met the writer at the entrance, and smiling cordially, led him to the drawing-room. In the softening light of the chamber, he did not look his 61 years.

The writer plunged immediately into his question and asked the elderly gentleman the why's and wherefore's of the new policies initiated by the National Government for the reorganization of its diplomatic set-up and the hopes which he, as Foreign Minister, must of necessity entertain. To his query, the Minister thoughtfully replied:

"To reorganize and regulate our diplomatic set-up, we must first of all make radical changes in our internal system. The American and European Bureaus must be merged as one, and a new Treaty Bureau established to supervise various treaty negotiations with other countries. These we intend to put into effect in the very near future.

"With this accomplished, the Foreign Office will then be composed of five bureaus—the General Affairs, Asiatic, European-American, Trade, and Treaty. In addition to these, will be the Overseas Chinese Bureau, which was, with the dissolution of the Overseas Chinese Committee of the Administrative Ministry, transferred to this Office.

"Thus far, ambassadors and ministers to Axis countries in Europe have already been selected, but owing to the suspension of communication facilities, we have been unable to dispatch them to their respective posts. At present, aside from those stationed in Japan and Manchoukuo, there are but two in Europe, those in Spain and Germany."

Question of Extrality

The writer next plied him with that most interesting and timely question—the progress effected by the Mixed Committee subsequent to the abolition of extra-territorial rights and the retrocession of concessions.

"At present, various preparations, including among them the appointments for committees, are being made under the supervision of President Wang Ching-wei. I myself have been appointed Chairman to represent the National Government on the Mixed Committee in connection with the retrocession of concessions.

"The Minister of Justice, Lo Chun-chiang, has been informally nominated Chairman of the Committee on Abolition of Extraterritoriality. The two committee will, in all probability, be composed of five members from both Japan and China. As you know, Italy has only proclaimed her intention of relinquishing extraterritorial rights, and, as yet no formal agreement has been signed. With the situation standing as it is, we have not been able to progress to that point where we are ready to appoint members for various committees."

The writer shot the elderly Foreign Minister the last and most interesting of questions. Since its declaration of war, with what attitude did the National Government regard its determination to cooperate with Japan, and from a diplomatic standpoint, what were its views regarding Chungking and the agreement for the abolition of extraterritoriality with that regime enacted by the United States and Britain?

"With declaration of war, the National Government established the Supreme Defense Council, effecting radical changes in keeping with the wartime structure of the central administration. Administrative matters in military, political, and economic phases were greatly expedited through cooperative efforts with Japan, and, according to President Wang Ching-wei's address to the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Supervisory Committee of the Orthodox Kuomintang, the National Government is strongly determined and prepared to find new life in death, a tasting of the sweet in the bitter, so to speak.

"With regard to Chungking's refusal to join our program, we have attempted many times in the past to induce those in charge to cooperate with our efforts, but have failed each time. Today, we no longer entertain any hope whatsoever in this respect."

Wang I-tang Says

From the genial Foreign Minister, the writer intercepted in Peiping the former Chairman of North China Political Affairs Commission, Wang I-tang. Five years older than Chu Min-yi, he was, nonetheless, as strong in his convictions, firm in his assertions, as the former.

"Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, I have firmly advocated China's participation in the War. In this respect, North China is already prepared with an adequate wartime structure. I am strongly convinced that today North China has reached a position where she is sufficiently prepared to increase the production of her various wartime materials, to improve her transportation facilities, and to develop her various military phases and her ideologies."

Born in Anhwei Province, studying at Hosei University in Tokyo, he has become today a statesman, a scholar, and a military expert. Born in an illustrious family of Confucian scholars whose background traces some 600 years, he is widely conversant in the ideologies of Confucianism and the theology of Buddhism. Brilliant of mind, well-educated, he is a scholar and a gentleman, a thorough-bred of a blue-blood line.

In Japan, the eminent Wang I-tang spent some time at the Ninth Artillery unit at Kanezawa. Upon his return to China, he so impressed the Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang of the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria with his militaristic knowledge that he was subsequently appointed to various important posts as Councillor of the State, President of Military Affairs of the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria, and others.

The first year of the Hsun Tung era saw his attendance at the coronation of the Czar of Russia. Later, he turned toward distant Germany where he delved deeply into the study of her military science. He returned thence to China, and after the revolution, became, under Yuan Shih-kai, a full-fledged general and advisor to the President.

Later, resigning from the post of Minister of Home Affairs to which he had been appointed in the Cabinet of the late Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, he became the head of the Anfu faction, but with its subsequent failure, he retired temporarily to the Japanese Tientsin concession to watch the turn of future events. At one time, as the head of the anti-revolution faction, orders were issued for his arrest by the National Government's erstwhile revolutionary forces under Chiang Kai-shek.

Return to Political Life

In 1931, he returned to political life to become a member of the Political Affairs Commission in Peking, and four years later, to be appointed to the Hopei-Chahar Political Affairs Commission.

With the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, he entered still more earnestly into political affairs. Seriously concerned over China's uncertain future, fervently working for the resurrection of a new Asia, Wang I-tang, with the now retired Wang Keh-min, Chu Shen, and others, strove arduously for the establishment of an emergency government, and subsequently became Secretary of the Internal Affairs Ministry.

With the return of the National Government in March of 1940, he was appointed to the presidency of the Examination Yuan. In June of the same year, he replaced Wang Keh-min at his post, and later, headed the Hsinminhui. In addition to these positions, he is today Comptroller-General of the Home Ministry.

Strength Behind Nanking

These men are today building a new China. They are wholeheartedly behind President Wang Ching-wei and his program to build a super-wartime structure since the National Government's declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain. They are: Lin Pai-sheng (upper left); Chu Min-yi (upper right); Wang I-tang (lower left) and Chen Kung-pao.

Chen Kung-pao, President of the Legislative Yuan, the writer found a tall, immaculate person. His polished smartness lay like an impenetrable veneer, hiding the years of hectic revolutionary turmoil he had weathered under the Hsuing-Chung-hui, predecessor of the present Kuomintang. Substituting President Wang Ching-wei in his absence, the distinguished Chen Kung-pao is a veritable pillar of the National Government of wartime China.

With the organization of the National Government in Canton during 1925, he became the head of the Agricultural nad Industrial Bureau. Brilliant, capable, promising he soon rose to the post of Minister of Commerce and Industry, and by 1931, held concurrently the post of Minister of Railways. Trouble ensued when opinions regarding China's policy toward Japan conflicted with those of the Chiang Kai-shek faction, and, with the assault of a would-be assassin of the latter party, both Chen Kung-pao and Wang Ching-wei withdrew from the Cabinet.

Other matters came to hand, and later, upon receiving an urgent telegram from Wang Ching-wei concerning the peace policy, Chen Kung-pao hurriedly turned to Hongkong where he joined the former in an united effort for the advancement of the peace and anti-Commintern movement.

Chan Urges Cooperation

Like Wang Ching-wei, he believes that successful cooperation in the War of Greater East Asia must of necessity be effected through an increase in production, preservation of peace and order, and stimulation of the combative spirit of the Chinese people. It is his hope that with the strengthening of the military power there will result a gradual advance in military cooperation.

As Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality he is faced today with the inordinately complex problem of the retrocession of concessions in that city. He himself asserts that the situation will be urged gradually forward, without coercion and without compulsion, that the international character of the Shanghai concessions, which, since the past, has been their outstanding feature, will be respected and preserved.

A man with culture and refinement, a theorist and idealist, sound of thinking, brilliant of mind, Chen Kung-pao is a man well-fitted to supervise and lead the complex China of today.

The solidification of a rear is ever a question of utmost importance, and in order to fulfill its mission as a military supply base in its shoulder-to-shoulder advance with Japan, the National Government of China is today striving valiantly to achieve its full quota in the production of military supplies. With this in mind, it has appointed to its post of Minister of Commerce and Industry the efficient and indispensible Mei Ssu-pitg.

Sees Commerce Minister

The writer went in search of the Commerce Minister and put to him various questions concerning not only the methods whereby production of military supplies will be increased but the progress of the Japan-China economic collaborations.

"With its declaration of war upon America and Britain, the National Government is strongly determined to collaborate with Japan for the increase in production of the various mining, industrial, and agricultural fields. To achieve this, we must first of all work for the development of mineral resources which are indispensable in the military field, and for the expansion of various related industries. Iron ore and manganese, which are found in great abundance in districts about Nanking and Anhwei Province, are already undergoing a vast development program under the auspices of the South China Mining Industry Company. As for much needed coal, the Hwainan Collieries, Mantaoshan, Liehshan, and others will be developed under the management of governmental or private enterprises. Fluor spar we are planning to mine on large scale in the upper regions of the Chentang River in Chekiang Province.

"In the agricultural field, problems concerning increased production in staples, such as wheat, rice, and other cereals, have been placed under the authorization of the Food Supply Ministry. The Industrial Ministry, however, is supervising the increase in such products as hemp, cotton, and wool.

"Owing to the shortage and inadequacy of chemical fertilizers, we are not only planning to invite as soon as possible experts from Japan, but are intending to construct various factories for the production of phosphorous fertilizers. We hope to improve our agricultural products, too, through the kind collaboration of agricultural experts from Japan, who, we hope, will expend their efforts toward the improvement of the quality and variety of our various farm products and toward the renovation of our agricultural technique.

"Regarding the ticket ration system, the National Government cannot, like Japan, control general commodity prices through that means; however, a system of ticket distribution has been adopted for such commodities as rice, salt, and several others. In the future, the control organ will be further centralized according to commodity, while the system of price control and distribution will be expanded.

"With regard to the disposition of newly acquired enemy property, we are yet in the midst of negotiations with Japan. Over half of the enemy property in Central China, which were previously under custody, have been returned and economic collaboration between Japan and China encouraged. In this economic collaboration, we are striving to follow that policy of 'the right man for the right position.'"

The writer asked next in what manner the Chinese people would be encouraged to invest in various industries.

"The tendency at present is to invest idle capital in short term investments and stock jobbing in Shanghai, a practise followed mainly for their high interests. To rectify this situation, the government is adopting a program whereby interest rates will be raised, speculative investment curbed, and rise of interest rates in speculative investments prevented.

"Through price regulation and distribution control, on the other hand, the margin of profit in business will be lowered, encouraging the flow of idle capital toward gradual investment in sound industries and enterprises."

Lin Pai-Sheng

From the Commerce and Industry Minister, the writer went in search of the last but not least of China's leaders, the eminent Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister, the man who, in the midst of world turmoil wherein balances the destiny of each nation, is striving through newspapers, magazines, radios, and movies, to awaken the Chinese people to war consciousness. He is the man who, today, is fighting a gallant battle through the mighty power of the press and the pen to destroy pernicious American and British propaganda.

Lin Pai-sheng the writer found a small, wiry man, scarcely over five feet tall. A broad, intelligent forehead, deep-set, penetrating eyes, searching, behind rimless glasses, he looks to all appearances like a scholarly professor. Behind his intelligent, learned exterior, there is nothing to betray an indomitable spirit, an inherent passion for his every conviction. A scholar and a fighter, the forty-three year old Publicity Minister has none of the frailties of the former and all of the strength of the latter.

He has always been an "home de lettres." Early entering the journalistic world, he became in 1932 editor of the Chung Hua Jih Pao, an organ of the Wang Ching-wei faction. In 1934, he became a member of the Judiciary Committee of the old National Government, and in 1937, took over, in addition, the editorship of the Nan Hua Jih Pao, the Shanghai press organ of Wang Ching-wei. It was this paper which was to publish that telegram dispatched to Chiang Kai-shek by Wang Ching-wei from Hanoi on December 30, 1938, upon the latter's escape from the Chungking camp.

Resigning from the Judiciary Committee at this time, he now began in earnest his attacks upon the Chungking regime, seriously advocating peace through his news organization. In the fervor of his belief, he was once attacked by Chungking terrorists and critically injured. With the return of the National Government to Nanking, Lin Pai-sheng became Publicity Minister, in which capacity he is today heading both the internal and external publicity and cultural activities of the National Government.

He is Wang Ching-wei's right hand man. In promoting the growth of the peace and anti-Comintern movement, he has been of indispensable value to the President. Like the latter, he, too, is gifted with eloquence of speech, an eloquence which, at the grand meeting where he was to uphold China's participation in the War, was to move the huge multitude.

Thus they line, the men of the Supreme Defense Council—Wang Ching-wei, Chou Fo-hai, Chen Kung-pao, Mei Ssu-ping, and Lin Pai-sheng—statesmen and scholars, the men in whose hands lies, today, the destiny of the people of a new China.

ART WORKS TO BE SHOWN TO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

An itinerant art exhibition to encourage workers on the industrial front through the medium of art is scheduled to be conducted throughout the country under the sponsorship of the Industrial National Service Federation and the Seikosha School with the cooperation of the War, Navy Welfare Ministries, the Board of Information and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The first exhibition is to be highlighted by works of Suisho Nishiyama, reports the Mainichi.

Some 85 noted painters including Suisho Nishiyama, Insho Domoto Suison Ogawa and others are now busily working at their easels. Upon completion, the pictures will be exhibited at all the main industrial factories throughout Kansai. Prior to the exhibition, the paintings will be displayed to the public both in Kyoto and Tokyo.

5 CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES IN BADMINTON PLAYED OFF

G. Agajan Cops Men's Single Title, Miss C. Eymard Best Woman Player in Y.C.A.C.

Badminton enthusiasts were able to witness some interesting matches in the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's spring tournaments held in Yokohama over the weekend as no fewer than two semi-finals and five final matches were played off. One or two upsets occured during the two days' play but most of the favorites came through as predicted.

In the mixed doubles championship game, the strong combination of Miss Hardvendal and Agajan eliminated Miss H. Lord and Planas in three thrilling sets. The winner's breezed through the first set to win it 21-9 but had to concede the second set when both Miss Lord and Planas came back strong to register a 21-15 victory. The third and final set was well contested but due to Agajan's brilliant game the set and match went to the Miss Hardvendal and Agajan combination by the score of 21-16.

In the Ladies singles handicap finals Miss C. Eymard came through with a win over Mrs. Kawaguchi in two straight sets by the scores of 15-7 and 15-1. The loser who was outclassed played a plucky game in the first game but was unable to cope with the brilliant short game displayed by Miss Eymard who took the second set by a wide margin.

In the ladies doubles handicap Miss Prohaska and Miss C. Eymard took the title when they downed the Miss R. Eymard and Miss Hardvendal pair in two straight sets. The loser's held a 17 to 6 lead in the first set only to have their more experienced opponents come up from behind to take the set 21-17. With Miss Prohaska smashing accurately and Miss Eymard crossing up the opposition with her drop shots they swept through the second set to win it 21-14. G. Agajan established himself as the leading player in the Y. C. and A. C. by taking the men's championship singles title by the scores of 15-12, 10-15 and 15-8. His opponent, E. Eymard put up a game fight but finally had to bow to his more experienced opponent. The first game was bitterly contested and at one stage the loser held a 12 to 10 lead but Agajan came up from behind to take the set. Eymard showed a complete reversal of form when they changed over for the second set and with his hard smashing he evened the score by taking the set 15-10. He led 2 to 0 in the third and final set but his attack fizzled out with the result that Agajan took the lead and ran out by a 15-8 score.

In the signals handicap played on Sunday afternoon Eymard obtained his revenge when he downed Agajan in three close sets. He was in brilliant form and took the first set 15-11 but dropped the second 15-10 only to recover in the deciding set to win by a 15-8 score. In this match Agajan showed occasional flashes of brilliancy but on the whole his play was erratic compared to the steady display turned out by Eymard.

The Eastlake brothers easily won from Agajan and Rodriguez to move into the finals of the men's doubles and they are scheduled to meet Weiss and Harriss for the title next Saturday.

One of the major upsets of the tournament occurred when Miss H. Lord won the Ladies' singles championship over Miss Hardvendal in two straight sets by the scores of 15-1 and 15-11. The winner who was given little chance against her more experienced opponent completely upset the dope by taking a brilliant 15-1 victory in the first set. Miss Hardvendal was below her usual form but it is doubtful if she could have handled the accurate smashes of her opponent even in top form. In the second set the loser regained her touch and made a good game of it but finally had to bow to her opponent who captured the title with a 15-11 score.

NEW DRAMA COMPLETED BY GERHARD HAUPTMANN

Work on First Part of Trilogy Dealing With Family of Atreus Ended

BERLIN—The 80-year old dramatist, Gerhard Hauptmann, has just completed a new drama entitled "Iphigenia in Aulis," which is the first part of a trilogy dealing with the family of Atreus.

Seven drafts of his new work were made, of which the last one is the final and approved drama.

It will be performed for the first time in the famous Burg Theater in Vienna, during November this year.

The last part of the trilogy, "Iphigenia in Delphi" was actually the first to be written by the author and has already been played at the State Theater in Berlin, in November 1941.

The intermediate part of the trilogy, the title of which has not been definitely decided upon, is nearing completion.

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UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Del Pilar: Filipino Hero

(The Nanpo Josei)

(Continued from Last Instalment)

The reduction of Baombon gave Gregorio an opportunity to give full play to his daring and resourcefulness as a strategist. In August, 1897, he asked General Aguinaldo for permission to attack the Spanish troops stationed there. Aguinaldo, finding Gregorio determined and confident, gave him permission.

Leading 11 crack soldiers, Gregorio sallied forth to his destination. He reached there at midnight. Detailing his men at strategic points in the village, he along with one of them, kept watch on the church, the enemy headquarters.

The following day was a Sunday. The morning opened quiet. Church was about to begin, when Gregorio, with a signal shot, fired at a sentinel. Rifle shots ensued in all directions to break the stillness of the morning. The enemy soldiers ran out with shrill yells and fled away without so much as taking up arms. Quiet was restored in a few minutes. The Pilar squad captured 14 rifles and a large quantity of bullets. Pilar's name came to be known far and wide.

Pilar, with his peerless courage and utmost sincerty, won Aguinaldo's confidence. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. With the formation of the supreme council of the revolutionary army, he was unanimously elected a councilor. He was among the signers of the Provisional Constitution of the Republic of Philippines promulgated on November 1, 1897.

The conclusion of the now famous Biacnabato Agreement was followed by a truce. Aguinaldo and other highlights in the revolutionary movement took refuge in Hongkong. Gregorio followed Aguinaldo.

It seemed that peace had returned to the Philippines, at least for the time being. Aguinaldo, therefore, set out on a pleasure trip to Europe, accompanied by Pilar and another man. When the party had come as far as Singapore, however, they were apprised of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. At once they returned to Hongkong, where Aguinaldo, after consultation with Americans there, declared himself Commander-in-Chief of the Filipino army and appointed Pilar commander of the forces in Bulacan.

Pilar went back home with 500 rifles purchased from China for use in the revolutionary campaign. The news of his return home invigorated the whole Filipino army. Defeating the Spanish forces at every turn, they secured the surrender of the enemy in the whole of the Bulacan area on June 23.

The ceremony of surrender took place the next day amid the excitement and emotion of the Filipino people. Green arches were erected on the streets. The independence flag waved over every house-entrance. The whole land was jubilant over the emancipation from misrule. Bands paraded through the streets playing the thrilling celebration march. It was at this time that the anthem composed by Pedro Santos was dedicated to Pilar.

The people's emotion reached a climax when the defeated Spanish officers and men and the triumphant Filipino revolutionary fighters, their faces aglow with their racial pride, were lined up in the plaza. The ceremony began. The Spanish flag was hauled down and the banner of the Filipino revolutionary army hoisted high atop the mast. The scene moved the masses to hot tears

Pilar's struggle had now been almost rewarded. Following the occupation of Bulacan, he appointed a Filipino governor, while he himself took the reins of government.

Practically the whole of the Philippines was now in the hands of the revolutionary army. Manila and vicinity, however, still entrenched a powerful Spanish force. An annihilative campaign was started in August, 1898, under Pilar's command. Manila was captured without difficulty, and peace was restored.

On September 9, 1898, the revolutionary government removed the seat of administraion to Maroros, Bulacan, one of Pilar's sphere of influence. On September 15 the revolutionary council was established. This, no doubt, was the most brilliant period in Pilar's life.

After the revolutionary army evacuated Manila, however, the United States appointed General Ottis as governor. This was quickly followed by a succession of unreasonable demands on the revolutionary government. Atrocities were inflicted on the Filipino people by American soldiers in broad daylight. His patience exhausted, General Aguinaldo declared war on the United States.

(To Be Continued)

WAR AND WEAPONS

The War and New Weapons

A Round-Table Conference
(The Rikugun Gaho)

(Continued From Last Instalment)

Lt.-Col. Nakahara: As you have just said, America will concentrate on productivity expansion, and we have got to cope with that, especially in the matter of qualitative superiority. To that end, it is necessary that the ingenuity and ideas of the people at large be mobilized. Taking advantage of round-table conferences like this, I hope the Rikugun Gaho magazine will become a medium through which the general public may offer hints and ideas, like the stone wall idea. With that in mind, I propose that we change over to subjects that will give a stimulus to the people to volunteer ideas and suggestions. Suppose we talk about noiseless aircraft or invisible aircraft.

Scribe: At what altitude does an aircraft become inaudible?

Captain Hirose: About 10,000 meters.

Scribe: What about audiphones?

Lt.-Col. Saito: The age of audiphones is gone. The present is already an age of radio-locaters. Audiphones can catch small sounds, but the atmospheric noises disturb. Audiphones are good if used in deep mountains or glens. Besides, they are incapable of using sound-waves against high-speed aircraft.

Lt.-Col. Nakahara: Is a totally invisible aircraft inconceivable? One that will show only when necessary, as an occult artist of old did?

Col. Nakano: Several years ago a question was asked if armor plates couldn't be made invisible.

Lt.-Col. Saito: Aircraft could be made invisible more easily than tanks, if at all?

Col. Nakano: I wonder if something can't be done with dye-stuffs?

Scribe: Can't a transparent aircraft be made by using, for instance, glass?

Lt. Inouye: Transparence doesn't necessarily mean invisibility. Depends on the degree of refraction.

Scribe: The idea was talked about of shooting down aircraft by turning a strong ray on them.

Lt.-Col. Saito: It seems that a pilot is dazzled if a searchlight is shot before him, provided, of course that his eyes are in the direction of the search-light.

Lt. Inouye: I may be too negative in thinking this way, but laymen, like readers of this magazine, often hit upon good ideas for turning out air-defense weapons and such like things. You see aircraft was conceived from birds. I've a hunch that a closer study of birds may give birth to some device that would down aircraft more easily than is now possible. A certain scholar once tried catching a dragon-fly by throwing up a red-bean slung on a string. Some air defense device after this pattern was expected to be made about ten years ago. As a matter of fact, something like that is, apparently, being considered. Imagination must be respected.

Lt.-Col. Saito: Sometimes laymen's ideas are good.

Captain Hirose: Sometimes unexpectedly interesting.

Lt.-Col. Saito: We must tax our brains to capacity to realize such ideas.

Col. Nakano: Scholars, unlike laymen, go by theory and so do not conceive extraordinary ideas.

Lt.-Col. Saito: It won't do simply to think out something, make a rough plan and then give it up as impracticable or infeasible. That is not conducive to creation.

Scribe: Can't aircraft be made noiseless?

Lt. Inouye: I feel as though bombers, minus their noise, would lose half their efficiency.

Col. Nakano. Isn't it possible to make air-pockets around Japan to keep enemy aircraft at bay?

Scribe: Now about wireless operation.

Lt.-Col. Saito: Wireless operation itself is not very difficult. Only, you must know the exact circumstances of the object being surveyed. That is a prerequisite to successful wireless operation. In the case of an aircraft, for instance, you have to know in which way it is slanting, its speed, height, etc. That is the difficulty. Objects on land are hard to survey. Take, for instance, a tank going in a ravine. Try as you may, you cannot tell in which direction it is going. If means can be devised accurately to ascertain the circumstances of the object being surveyed, wireless will become very versatile in its uses.

(To Be Continued)

The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 19 Shooting the Chimera

The year passed into the 15th year of Genroku. Kuranosuke had changed his name to Kyuemon Ikeda, and spent the winter huddled over his kotatsu. His wife, Oriku, who had gone to Tajima temporarily, returned, bringing Kichichiyo and Daisaburo with her. Chikara, the eldest son, was the center of youthful mischief in the new household.

Chikara was sixteen now, and had grown into a stalwart boy much taller than his father. Today, too, he was frolicking with his brother Kichichiyo.

"Brother, make me a kite." said Kichichiyo, clinging to his tall brother.

"Not now, later. Be a good boy. I'll make you one later."

"No, I want it now! Now." Kichichiyo was stubborn.

"Why don't you study?" said Chikara reprovingly. "You are always thinking of playing. Study must come before play. Ask your father."

He pushed off his brother, and the latter went in search of his father. Kuranosuke was in the garden. The February sun was shining brightly. The garden was full of stones and timber. A carpenter was busy planing a length of timber. The flakes from the plane strewed the whole garden.

Kuranosuke was squatting beside a wood-fire, looking at the workmen, and he was giving stringent orders to a workman busy with a chisel.

"Here, you," he was saying. "Have you no experience in wood carving? What do you mean by making that cheapish design on a front pillar?"

The foreman came running to where he was.

"I am very sorry," he apologized. "Here you, leave that and do something else."

"Foreman."

"Yes."

"Be more strict in your supervision."

"I am doing my best, but the moment my eyes are turned in another direction. . . ."

"Never mind the expense. I am going to spend the rest of my life here, and I want the best workmanship possible."

"An understandable and most excellent desire."

"Have the timber merchants delivered the planks for the ceiling?"

'Yes, the planks have arrived. They are here. These ones. . ."

"What, these? These are ordinary cedar planks."

"They are cedar, but such planks are rare. They are the best."

"Compared with the trabeations and the pillars, they are a little inferior. I want fossilised cryptomeria in the ten-mat room."

The foreman glanced at the immobile face of Kuranosuke as though he could not believe his senses. His patron seemed to have a lot of money, but he thought he was a little extravagant.

"If the ten-mat room is covered with fossilised cryptomeria, red cedar won't do for the four mat room. Make it Yoshino cryptomeria, of the best quality. I don't want my guests to think that I was stingy."

The foreman, knowing it to be futile to remonstrate, returned the planks to the timber merchants, and ordered a fresh supply of the wood designated.

Kuranosuke was not satisfied with the work on the walls, either. The garden stones, too, were not to his liking. The stones had come from Kishu province, but he ordered that half of them should be returned.

"Never mind the loss in transportation fees," he said, "bring better stones."

Grumbling under their breath, the workmen had to do as they were told. On their way home that day, they discussed among themselves the question of Kuranosuke's actual wealth. They had heard a rumor that at the time of the handing over of the Ako Castle Kuranosuke had hidden 10,000 ryo for himself. The workmen decided that Kuranosuke was spending all this on his new house, where he intended to spend the rest of his life in idle luxury.

But there was one workman who did not agree with the general view.

"I think differently," said Tatsuzo, one of the workmen.

"What do you think?" asked Tomekichi, another workman.

"That Kyuemon Ikeda, as he calls himself, is planning to avenge the death of his lord."

"Don't talk as though you know everything. What reason has a man who contemplates revenge to build a house like that?"

"That's only his strategy."

"If its strategy, the house too would be built accordingly. He would have no reason to complain so severely, or spend his money so recklessly."

"That's what you call double strategy. It's a military art of the first order."

"Don't be too clever. Where's the proof?"

"Isn't there anyone who has seen signs of it?"

"Fool! You made the statement first, and now you ask us to supply the proof."

"That's why I'm asking you. That's what I think, and I want to know if anybody has seen or heard anything to confirm it."

"Ha, ha, ha. You are a greater fool than I thought, if you still insist on what you don't know yourself."

"Maybe you're right," said Tatsuzo, with a vacant expression.

The workmen came to a crossroads. "I have to make a call," said Tatsuzo. "Goodbye."

He walked off at a tangent, passed a tea-house, and turned a corner. A townsman who had been loitering in the shade of the trees near the crossroads darted after him.

"Sekiguchi," he called softly, after glancing about him cautiously.

"Hello, that you, Kimura?"

Tatsuzo, alias Sakubei Sekiguchi, a retainer of Kira, who had come here under orders from Chisaka Hyobu, halted.

"Anything fresh?" asked Kimura, coming near.

"Nothing."

"Any visitors?"

"Yesterday. Genkei Terai of Yanagi-no-Baba called."

"He is the former physician of the Asano clan."

"He goes round sometimes visiting patients. Kuranosuke visited him twice or thrice."

"Is it not possible that Onodera, Nakamura, Ushioda and the others have made Genkei's house their secret place of meeting?"

"Possible. But recently, they have hired a place called Shusuian in the compound of the Zuiko-in Temple, apparently for the purposes of carrying on a song and poetry party, but in reality to meet and discuss their plans."

"Shusuian? That's next to the Asano-Inari?"

"That's right. The ancestors of the Asano clan contributed the land to the temple, and hence it is called Asano-Inari. All the Ako men have to do is to pretend that they are going to pay their respects at the Inari shrine. Nobody will think it strange, and they can then sneak into the Shusuian."

"Any signs of their meeting again soon?"

"About the middle of last month, Gengo Otaka and Soemon Hara left Yedo, and after worshipping at the Ise Shrine on their way, Hara went to Osaka and Otaka to Kyoto. After this event, there were frequent meetings at the Shusuian. There seems to be a difference of opinion among them, and they do not seem to have come to any decision as yet."

"That's good. But we must not relax our vigilance."

"To be sure."

'How about the new house at Yamashina?"

"He's carrying on."

"Oishi is trying to cast wool over our eyes?"

"That is what I think. But sometimes I wonder if I am right. He is taking extraordin-

(Continued on Column 7)

ON THE HOME FRONT

Quiet Heroism

By SEIICHIRO IKEDA
Tokyo Central Industries, Ltd.
(The Nippon)

"Mother in critical condition." So read the telegram served Manabu Yamanaka, a draftee working in the Nambu Factory of the Tokyo Central Industries, Ltd. since July last year.

This was a bolt from the blue. A devoted son, the young man was almost saddened to distraction. "As a draftee, I am dedicated to the State. I should not allow personal affairs to interfere freely with my public duty," he steadied himself and went in private to Supervisor Ikeda.

"What! You must go home right this minute. No, it's a very serious matter. To neglect filial duty is to go back on the way of a Japanese subject," he urged the young man, and at once complied with the required formalities for home leave.

"Don't worry! We'll do your work, too. Take your time and attend to your mother!" his fellow-workers assured him.

Grateful Yamanaka hurried to the station. It was a long way [illegible] Shikoku, his native place. I [illegible] have flown. Calling his mother's name, he kept on praying that he might reach home in time.

Plop, Yamanaka was already back in the factory when he was supposed to be still beside his mother. "How's your mother? Why have you come back so soon?" the surprised supervisor asked him.

"Thanks, mother was still alive."

"And?"

"Well, she will live for a while yet. But being in old age, she may pass on any moment....possibly tomorrow...."

His hearers expressed concern. "Why come back and leave your dying mother behind? We told you to take your time and take the best care of her, didn't we?!"

"Yes, that was my intention, too, but...." he stammered, and then related the story.

His mother, though critically ill, was still conscious when he came home. On her sick-bed she exhorted her son:

"The moment you received the drafting order, I gave you up. A draftee, like a soldier, is dedicated to the State. I knew I should not see you again in my lifetime. But still, thanks to the kindness of your superiors, I have had the unexpected fortune to do so. I have nothing to regret now.

"Go back rightaway to your work. Whether the soldiers on the front can perform their duties satisfactorily or not depends solely on fighters on the home front like you. Don't forget that for one minute. Manabu, be good to your fellow workers and obedient to those above you and put yourself, heart and soul, into your duty without sparing the least thought for home. When I die, you needn't, you mustn't come home."

Yamanaka finished talking. The supervisor was moved to tears.

Shortly afterward, another telegram reached him. He changed color. But he kept the matter to himself, and set to work as if nothing had happened.

"What's the matter? What's the telegram about? He looks strange," every one whispered. The news was tipped off to Supervisor Ikeda. Pressed by him, the draftee, for the first time, disclosed the contents of the telegram: "Mother died 2 o'clock this morning. Funeral tomorrow. You need not come back."

"Why keep it from me?" Supervisor Ikeda tearfully and gently reprimanded the young man.

"It was mother's wish."

The Principal of the Young Men's School attached to the factory urged Yamanaka to take home leave, but he simply would not listen.

"Take at least half a day off to pray for the repose of her spirit, then," the Principal insisted. Even this Yamanaka declined. It took the combined efforts of the Principal and all the instructors to talk him into accepting the enthusiastic offer.

Yamanaka's two brothers are fighting on the China front. After dedicating three of her four sons to the cause of the State, Mrs. Yamanaka on her sick-bed still practised self-sacrifice and was a source of inspiration to them. What fortitude! What a noble spirit! In her we find an incarnation of Japanese motherhood.

It would be superfluous to add how deeply the incident stirred all in the factory.

Mrs. Yamanaka showed the greatness of the power behind the industrial front, the power that inspires and stirs the stalwarts with hammer and tool. With the home front on this solid rock, we know that we can and shall win.

The Doll Festival

Although a very ancient custom, the Doll Festival (which is observed throughout Japan today) did not become a national institution in the true sense of the term before the second quarter of the 18th century, when the Shogun Yoshimune, the 8th of the Tokugawas, whom history knows as a prolific father, made much of the custom for the benefit of his teeming nursery. These dolls are not the everyday dolls with which children play, but ceremonial dolls, a family heirloom, as many of them are handed down from generation to generation. Usually a set consists of at least fifteen dolls. According to the usage now generally followed, they are arranged either on five or seven shelves one above the other. On the topmost shelf are placed the Prince to the left, and the Princess to the right. These dolls are attired as members of the Imperial Court used to be in olden times, and their costumes are not unlike those used at present on certain ceremonial occasions. This noble pair are placed before a folding screen of gold, with a lantern at each side and, in the center a tray on which stands the festooned sacred tree.

The second shelf from the top is given over to three maids of honor. They are represented as ready to serve sake. The third shelf is occupied by five musicians, each holding an instrument. The fourth shelf holds a pair of guardsmen, and the fifth three footmen.

Wherever space permits there is placed a dainty assortment of offerings. A pair of trays are loaded with red and blue confetti-like sweets. Then a pair of lozenge-shaped trays are for rice-cakes of like shape. On a pair of small tables are placed rice-bowls, side-bowls, soup-bowls and the inevitable chopsticks with which to eat all the good things in these dishes.

To add colorful touches, a tiny cherry-tree and a tiny orange-tree, both in full bloom, are placed on the lowest shelf. From the ceiling a flowery ball of artificial cherry blossom and another of orange blossom are hung, each with a long silken cord trailing from it.

The Doll Festival is never complete without "white sake." It is provided not only for the benefit of the dolls, but also for the members of the family and visitors who take part in the day's celebration. This white drink is sweet and quite strong enough to warm even grown-up hearts, as it contains more alcohol than ordinary beer. For children it is portioned out in small and harmless measures.

Many interpretations are given to the festival. Families observe it to encourage filial piety, ancestor worship, and loyalty; but above all else, to express parents' love for their children, their joy and pride in them, and their desire to please them.

The Doll Festival is often called the "Peach Blossom Festival." When the lunar calendar was in general use, the third month saw the blooming of peach blossoms—hence this name. The month of March of the solar calendar, coming one moon earlier, is nearer the season of nightingales that come "seduced by the fragrance of plum flowers." But peach blossoms, because of their light pink, are associated with maidenhood, and the old name of "Peach Blossom Festival" persists for this joyous March day for girls. The peach blossoms symbolize the feminine characteristics of gentleness, sweetness and peacefulness.

It may also be added that girls, as a matter of fashion, often make room among the above dolls for whatever favorite dolls they have. It is in these dolls that changes in the conception and the art of doll-making may be noted in comparison with the ancient types. In the faces and expressions, as also in the dresses, there are marked changes. Most conspicuous among them is the indisputable evidence of European influence, marked in growing touches of realism. The latest idea to catch the fancy of our young girls is the dressing of French dolls in kimono; it must be said that the effects are often charming.

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The Vendetta of Ako

(Continued from Column 4)

ary pains over the architecture. Oishi seems to be interested in architecture, and his complaints and directions are almost more than the workmen can stand. Money is no consideration to him, it seems, and he is spending a colossal sum on his new house."

"H'm. Very thorough, very thorough."

'The younger samurai are beginning to doubt Oishi. Kazuemon Fuwa and Tadashichi Takebayashi and most of the hotter-blooded ones have begun to draw away from him, especially after noticing the way he is spending money on the house."

"That must be the point on which they can't agree."

"There is also the question of time."

"Time?"

"There are two groups. One insists on instant action, the other, centering round Oishi, is taking things easy."

"But what about Oishi himself? What is his real intention?"

"The odds are seven to three,"

"Which way?"

"Kuranosuke Oishi is human, after all. But for public opinion, I think the odds are seven to three that he does not want to die."

"Well, let's meet again. When there is something urgent I will fix a sign on the northern pillar in the usual hall of the Bishamon-do. I will hide a message behind one of the horse paintings in the hall. Look for the sign on the pillar."

"All right."

The two parted and went their ways.

The following month, Kuranosuke suddenly disappeared from Yamashina. He had not shown himself to the workmen for five or six days. Nobody knew what became of him. Tatsuzo became alarmed, and remembering Kimura's words, went to the Bishamon-do one evening after his work was over.

On the northern pillar of the hall somebody had scratched some words with a nail. The words read "Shooting the chimera."

Tatsuzo, alias Sakubei Sekiguchi, looked round the hall. After a while his eye fell on a painting of Yorimasa by Genzanmi. He fetched a stool, and standing on it, groped with his hand behind the picture. He found a scrap of paper tied into a knot.

He opened the knot, smoothed out the paper, and recognized the writing of Johachi Kimura.

"The master of Yamashina has left for Ako on sudden business. I will keep him company. Till later. Eighteen feet."

"So he's gone to Ako," muttered Sekiguchi to himself as he descended from the hall.

Dusk was beginning to fall, and he did not expect to meet anyone there. He was, therefore, taken aback when he saw two samurai looking at him from the bottom of the steps.

Sekiguchi's hand went at once to his mouth. He intended to swallow Kimura's message. But he was too late. One of the samurai leapt forward and grabbed his wrist.

Sekiguchi did an unwise thing. He was dressed like an ordinary townsman, and he should have continued to keep up the pretense. But in his agitation, he forgot for a moment that he was Tatsuzo, a carpenter's assistant.

With the swiftness of a trained samurai, he whirled and threw his assailant on his back. The fallen man cursed, and grabbed Sekiguchi's legs.

Sekiguchi recognized his opponents at once. He had often seen them at Oishi's house. The man on the ground was Koemon, the son of Junai Onodera, and the other man was Matanojo Ushioda.

Matanojo seized him from behind. Koemon lifted up his feet from the ground. Sekiguchi was thrown sideways. The fall knocked all the breath out of him.

Angered at being thrown so unexpectedly, Koemon threw himself on Sekiguchi, and wrapped his sinewy fingers round the other's throat.

(To Be Continued)

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ECONOMIC POSITION OF F.I.C. IMPROVING

Cooperation With Japan Growing—Has Bright Future as Trading Country of Orient

The position of French Indo-China as one of the component countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as the important role the country is playing as a source of food supply for Japan is dwelt upon in a recent issue of the Hompo Zaikai Josei, a monthly report on economic affairs issued by the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute.

Prior to the conclusion of the economic and military agreement between Japan and French Indo-China, which is securing close cooperation between the two countries at present, the French Indo-China authorities were subjected to miscellaneous difficulties arising from the peculiar economic and political situation in which the country finds itself.

The leaders of the Hanoi Government, however, were wise enough to select the right path to follow. They manifested their faith in the Government of Marshal Petain, which deprived the De Gaulle regime of all chances of disturbing the Hanoi Government in its attempts to promote friendly relations with Japan.

Policy Clarified

The policy to be followed by French Indo-China, as one of the countries belonging to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, was clarified in the announcement made on July 15, 1942, by Governor-General Jean Decoux, who declared that the economic aim of French Indo-China is to attain self-sufficiency in food and other necessities. Now, the self-sufficiency of French Indo-China in food and other necessities can be achieved only through the industrialization of the country, and the industrialization of the countries in the Orient under the present circumstances is impossible without their perfect cooperation with Japan.

Japan and French Indo-China are in a position to help each other in all matters, especially in such ones as are closely connected with the economic development of the two countries, because, while Japan is in a position to extend all necessary assistance to French Indo-China relative to its industrialization, the latter is in a position to supply Japan with various foodstuffs and ores of importance. This promises a brighter future to French Indo-China as a trading country of the Orient.

The cooperation between the two countries has been growing stronger ever since the outbreak of the present war in the Pacific. At present, French Indo-China is cooperating with Japan not only economically, but also politically and militarily. The first agreement concluded between Japan and French Indo-China was the military agreement signed on December 12, 1941, which greatly facilitated the development of Japan's southward military operations. Meanwhile, the political position of that country was considerably facilitated by the termination of the trouble with Thailand, thanks to the friendly efforts of Japan.

Commodities Exchange Agreed

On June 18, 1942, an agreement was reached between Japan and French Indo-China concerning the exchange of commodities between the two countries during the fiscal year 1942-43. By virtue of this agreement, French Indo-China was enabled to import substantial quantities of fiber and other clothing materials from Japan in exchange for its rice, corn, cowhide, pine-resin, tanning materials, varnish, tung-oil, castor oil, peppermint, zinc, raw materials for medicine, iron, manganese, tungsten and other ores, coal and other important materials, involving more than 30 different products.

In order to secure self-sufficiency in food supply, the Hanoi Government found it necessary to enforce state control on food and other daily necessities, such as rubber, raw-cotton, vegetable oil, fish, hemp-fibers and so on. The consumption of rice, corn, rubber, raw-cotton, and fish is under the strict control of special organizations established after the outbreak of the present war in the Pacific. Meantime, foreign trade of that country is conducted under the control and guidance of the Federation of Importers.

Self-sufficient in Fuel

Thanks to the perfect cooperation between the two countries, French Indo-China has already reached a stage of self-sufficiency in automobile fuel, the shortage of gasoline being covered by charcoal gas and the alcohol produced from rice, corn, and sweet potatoes. The Hanoi Governments now encouraging the speedy expansion of cotton plantations and peanut fields by disbursing liberal subsidies to the farmers who convert their corn fields into cotton plantations or peanut fields. They are exercising great efforts also to increase jute production, for jute bags are in active demand as a packing material for rice.

Thus, the cooperation between and French Indo-China is being maintained in a most satisfactory manner at present. The Hanoi Government, realizing the new situation in Greater East Asia, is determined to promote the economic position of the country with the help and guidance of Japan.

Soldiers of Industry on Shonanto

Under supervision of a Japanese military mechanic, a Malaian soldier of industry on Shonanto is acquiring skill at gas-welding. The erstwhile chief stronghold of the British in the Orient, the port is now one of the most strategic and best-equipped Japanese war bases in the Greater East Asia area.

War Production Plans of U.S. Abortive Due to Shortage of Labor, Raw Materials

(Continued From Tuesday)

In the first part of this article by Goro Teranishi, assistant chief of the Foreign Economic Section of the Domei News Agency, in the latest issue of the Taiyo, the course of events in the United States leading to the establishment by Roosevelt of a powerful, dictatorial organization to control the wartime economic structure of the country was traced. In this second and concluding part of the article, the writer shows how the wartime production plans of the Roosevelt regime are destined to end in failure due to the shortages of labor and various indispensable raw materials for the output of arms and ammunition.

Mr. Teranishi continues:

The first thing the United States did following the establishment of the Wartime Production Board was the expansion of munitions production through the conversation of civilian factories into munitions plants, including the automobile factories which are now engaged in the production of aircraft, tanks, anti-aircraft guns and other modern arms.

Hours of Work

American laborers who used to work 40 hours a week in pre-war days, are now working from 50 to 60 hours. Farmers are also working from early in the morning till late in the evening, for the United States is required to supply with food not only the American people, but also the people of its Allies.

The Wartime Production Board claims that the expansion of the production of arms, ammunition, and other materials of war in the country is being carried out satisfactorily. And Donald Nelson gives every now and then large figures supposed to show the results "achieved." In fact, however, the United States is now experiencing great difficulty relative to the expansion of productive power, principally due to the shortage of raw materials.

The expansion of productive power has no doubt been carried out to a certain extent in the United States so far by means of the enormous raw materials that were stocked. These stocks, however, are quickly decreasing, and, unless some measures are taken to replace them, the productive power of the country is destined to diminish steadily in the future.

Labor Shortage

The United States, in order to increase, or to maintain its productive power must solve another problem, namely that of labor supply. In pre-war days, the United States had 55,000,000 persons available for labor at various manufactories, of whom only 5,000,000 were engaged in the production of arms and ammunition. The Washington Government planned to increase the number of workers at munitions factories to 25,000,000 by the end of 1942, which, however proved impossible. The authorities there are now planning to engage the services of about 20,000,000 workers at munitions factories by the end of 1943. There are various difficulties, however, to be overcome before the Washington Government can realize even this plan. The great number of youths drafted into the fighting services from the rural districts is greatly affecting the expansion of munitions production.

More Difficulties

The difficulties lying in the path of the United States are by no means limited to these. The country is also suffering from want of various war materials of great importance including rubber and tin. Before the outbreak of hostilities with Japan. The United States had been importing great quantities of rubber and tin from the Dutch and British colonies in the southern Pacific. At present, the Washington authorities are making frantic efforts to overcome the difficulties due to rubber shortage arising from the absolute suspension of imports. Their efforts, however, are destined to complete failure.

Shortage of tin and other metals is also greatly affecting the fighting strength of America. Besides, the supply of sugar and gasoline is also rapidly diminishing due to transportation difficulties. In short, the situation relative to the supply of war materials in the United States is steadily growing worse in spite of various counter-measures being taken by the Washington Government such as severe restrictions on consumption, speedy production of substitutes, construction of new industries, utilization of various materials obtainable from Central and South America.

Bringing About Change

The present war is bringing about a fundamental change in the economic idea of the American people. In pre-war days, they were taught to consume as much materials as possible in order to accelerate the disposal of various products of which they had more than an abundant supply. At present, they are requested to observe a strict economy of all things, besides exercising great efforts to make the best use of old materials.

Meanwhile, the Washington Government is taking every possible measure to absorb the purchasing power of the people by imposing enormous amounts of national bonds on them. This is evidence of the fact that Roosevelt and his followers are anticipating a serious inflation due to the enforcement of the enormous wartime budget for 1943-44 involving the disbursement of $100,000,000,000.

Thus, the Washington Government is now confronted with two major difficulties relative to the prosecution of the present war, namely the difficulty arising from labor shortage and the difficulty due to the short supply of various materials for the production of arms and ammunition. Roosevelt and his followers will soon find it impossible to realize the desired expansion of the productive power of their country.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.40	— 0.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.40	— 1.00
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	76.60	— 0.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	+ 0.05

SENTIMENT REMAINS CHEERY ON MARKET

Long-Term Industrials Up; Short Terms Steady; Spots In Much Demand

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was continuously cheery yesterday, and signal gains were registered along a wide range of industrials.

In the long-term section, Toyo Hemp Industrial stepped up ¥1.50, Japan Piston ¥1.40, Okamoto Industrial and Japan Beer, new ¥1.10 each, Fujikoshi Steel ¥1.00.

The short-term section was likewise steady, and leading issues continued to score fractional gains.

The spot market was featured by an ever-increasing demand for key industrials in anticipation of the prospective increase in their capitals, and it is no wonder that their prices should surge upward as if they knew no bounds. For instance, Mitsui Mining and Japan Oil Machinery sharply went forward ¥3.00 each, and Kokusan Electric Machinery ran up more than ¥5.00 for the past few days. On the other hand, Japan Airplane Manufacturing rose ¥2.00, Japan Almite ¥1.30, Kanegafuchi Diesel ¥1.20 and Kato Iron Works ¥1.50.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
Kanebo Spinning (50)	—	128.8	—
Nisshin Spin.	—	—	83.2
Teikoku Rayon (50)	—	82.5	84.4
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	—	71.7	71.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	—	73.9	74.8
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	98.8	100.3	101.2
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	78.6	79.0	—
Showa Elec Ind (50)	85.5	85.8	85.3
Japan Nitrogen (50)	—	—	—
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	93.1	92.9	92.2
O. S. K. (50)	84.6	84.9	85.0
Toyo Steamship (50)	—	—	—
Nissan Steamship (50)	67.9	68.8	68.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.5	90.2	89.3
Ishihara Ind (50)	69.3	69.6	68.9
Third Section			
Oriental Dev. (50)	—	—	—
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	114.5	114.9	116.3
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	144.0	144.2	143.5
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.5	66.3	66.8
Japan Beer (50)	—	—	97.0
Tropical Ind (42½)	42.5	—	43.5
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	45.5	—	46.6
Asahi Glass (50)	99.5	—	98.2
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.0	101.9	102.5
Manchou Tobacco (50)	—	90.7	90.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	85.9	5.9	5.3	85.4
N. Y. K., new	79.4	9.5	7.9	78.4
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	97.1	7.1	6.4	96.9
Kanebo Spin. new	77.0	7.2	6.1	76.6
Teikoku Rayon. new	72.6	2.7	1.7	72.1
Hitachi Iron Works	94.7	4.9	4.0	94.6
Osaka Exch. new	45.0	5.1	4.9	45.0
Japan Oil	75.5	5.5	5.2	75.2
Japan Steel Tube	69.9	9.9	9.2	—
S. M. R.	74.6	4.8	4.6	—
N. Y. K., old	93.3	3.3	2.4	92.4
Hokkaido Coal	75.1	5.1	4.8	74.8
Kanebo Spin. old	129.0	9.0	8.0	128.5
Toyo Rayon. new	60.0	60.0	59.0	60.0
Kokura Iron Works	—	55.8	55.7	55.8
Japan Beer. new	48.4	8.4	7.7	47.9
Japan Sugar. new	66.4	6.6	6.4	66.6
Ensuiko Sugar	—	64.8	64.2	64.8
Japan Mining	62.4	2.4	2.1	62.1

To Get Coconut Oil

The Taiwan Oil and Fat Company, which is a collateral business organization of the Japan Oil and Fat Company, based on its latest research into the available supply of copra from the southern regions, is expected to start the production of coconut oil on a major scale shortly. The commencement of activities by the Taiwan Oil and Fat Company in the new line of oil industry will speed up the development of the oil and fat industry of Taiwan, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

MALAI STABILIZATION SEEN IN NEW BUDGET

Compilation for New Fiscal Year Featured by Program for Positive Construction

The whole Malai greets the first anniversary of the Japanese Military Administration in increasing prosperity, the welfare of the local inhabitants having been accelerated by the Japanese authorities. At the same time, the emergency measures taken by the Administration in these areas have been so much substantiated as to take on the proportions of a permanent schedule. This is signified by the budget newly compiled by the Administration for the 1943 fiscal year, reports a Domei dispatch from Shonan dated March 1.

The dispatch reveals the details of the new budget to the following effect:

"It will be remembered that the budgets previously compiled for Malai were divided into several periods a year so as to conform with the unforeseen changes in the social conditions to which Malai has been subjected. In view, however, of the restoration of normal conditions, the Administration has been able to work out a regular annual budget, there being no more possibility of its working being interfered with.

Disbursements Compared

"The disbursements made by the Administration during the past fiscal year were generally centered on rehabilitation and adjustment of various equipment in Malai, while the budget compiled for the new fiscal year is featured by a concrete program of construction of new equipment with a view to establishing an autarchic state of economy against prolonged warfare.

"The new budget covers, among other things, a liberal sum for the construction of wooden vessels and the salvaging of sunken ships so as to speed up the interchange of various commodities in the southern areas. An equally substantial sum is provided for repairs to roads and harbor facilities as well as for industrial funds that may be required for the enrichment of foodstuff stocks.

"Another important item of expenditures in the budget provides for the establishment of institutions for training native inhabitants as civilian officials, for the founding of medical colleges and for the relief of impecunious people and the encouragement of physical training among the general public in Malai. It deserves notice that nothing of the like was ever contemplated by the British authorities when these areas were ruled by them.

Items of Income

"With regard to the revenues shown by the newly compiled budget, major items of income are duties levied on the commodities shipped from these areas to Japan Proper, proceeds from the sales of rice, sugar and others to private parties and the proceeds from lottery ticket sales.

"Encouraged by the successful sale of lottery tickets, sold in July last year to the extent of 1,000,000 dollars, the Japanese authorities are working on a plan to issue 3,000,000 dollars worth of lottery tickets in the course of the new fiscal year. The first sale will begin in April, the prizes to be offered aggregating 60 per cent of the total amount of issue. The proceeds of these tickets are intended for the relief of impecunious people and for the installation of sanitary equipment."

TRACKLESS TRAMS TO RUN

Cars to Have 16 Seats Each Accommodating 100 Passengers

The Nagoya Municipality is now busy with the preparations to start the operation of tram cars without rail, reports the Chukyo Keizai.

The paper goes on to reveal that each car to run without rail has a length of 8.5 meters, a width of 2.3 meters and a height of 3.15 meters, that it has 16 seats altogether and that it is capable of accommodating 100 passengers in spite of the specified capacity of 50 passengers.

According to the schedule mapped out by the Municipality, 15 cars will be operated on and after March 25 on the line between Sakurayama and Ozone, Nagoya, extending over 6 meters, and this line will be extended on a large scale about next fall together with the commencement of express service during certain hours of the day.

Bill Clearings

March 2

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	464.454	255.063
Balance	46.183	32.334

U. S.-JAPAN PRODUCTION WAR

While United States' Industrial Capacity Has Already Reached Peak, Japan's Now Steadily Ascending With Southern Resources Developed

Productivity in peacetime is one thing and that in wartimes is another. In times of peace a nation can compete favorably on the world market so long as the articles it produces are priced low and, consequently, productivity can be expanded purely on a commercial basis, whereas in times of war, the factors of profit-making can only enter into efforts at productivity expansion in a subordinate manner and if a nation is not perfectly united in its war aims, it must suffer a serious setback in its productive power.

In this sense, it may reasonably be argued that the issue of the Japanese-American productivity warfare now being fought with such fury will be determined not by the capitalistic industrial order on a peacetime footing but by the real productive efficiency which manifests itself in times of national emergency in utter disregard of profit-making on the part of individuals. So says Goichi Yokohama, a member of the editorial committee of the Mainichi in the latest issue of the magazine Jikyoku Joho. The gist of his argument follows:

If Japan's productive power was regarded in prewar days as being any lower than that of the United States, it was simply because of the comparative narrowness of Japan's internal market for its products, but not to any fundamental inferiority in either technique or equipment. This has been clearly borne out by facts after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Under the exigencies of war, productive equipment and productive technique of the first order, which could not be dreamed of in peacetime when free competition prevailed, have been developed in Japan at a marvellously high speed and with surprisingly fine results.

Error of Judgment

Prior to the outbreak of the present war, the Americans, from a sense of superiority in commercial productive power in peacetime, vaunted that they could defeat Japan in three months if war should occur. They had been under the erroneous impression that the ratio of productivity between Japan and their country in peacetime could be maintained even in wartime. However, they now appear to have realized, in the face of stern reality, that the longer the war drags on, the greater will the productivity of Japan become, while their productive power must of necessity dwindle for various reasons as time goes on. Since the fall of last year, therefore, the object of their war efforts has changed, as they themselves admit, from a long war to a short decisive warfare, because their attention has now been drawn to the speedy development of Japan's wartime productivity, which will keep on expanding boundlessly as long as the war lasts, while their own productive power has, to all intents and purposes, already passed the peak.

Mass System Defective

One of the characteristics of industry in the United States is its mass production system. In the production of ordinary merchandise this system is doubtless highly advantageous, because it serves to equalize the standard and quality of the products and lower the unit price. However, we can find various defects in this system, particularly in connection with the production of arms and ammunition, if we study it a little carefully.

In the first place, although constant development and progress are the indispensable requisites in the manufacture of arms, yet it is not an easy task to decide on a certain type of arms every year and produce them in large quantities on a mass production basis. This applies particularly to the production of aircraft which must be improved from time to time.

Secondly, it tends to cause waste of materials. For instance, it will often be the case that although engines are completed in large quantities, propellers are not finished at the same time, or that although aircraft and tanks are ready, the output of guns and shells is insufficient. In the United States where the system of mass production by division of labor is unquestionably well developed, the lopsidedness in outputs of various parts is extremely severe. In that event, the excessive parts represent temporary waste of labor and materials. Of course, if the productive program is firmly established, this waste can be reduced to the minimum, but the United States is still in its infancy in respect of planned economy. Furthermore, the United States can obtain no further supply of such vitally essential materials of the southern regions as rubber or tin when its present stocks are exhausted. In the case of Japan, it has been able to establish planned economy on a war footing while carrying on the China Affair over a long period of time, but the United States, plunged into war without preparations for controlled economy and, worse still, suffering from serious blows through the debacle at Pearl Harbor at the very outset of hostilities and subsequent defeats, has had no alternative but to make frantic efforts at increased production of any arms they can set their hand on before considering the equilibrium of productivity as a whole.

SPECIE BANK BULLETIN GIVES EXCHANGE RATES

T/T French Indo-China Currency Quoted at ¥97.60 Against 100 Piastres

The Yokohama Specie Bank published in its weekly bulletin dated February 26 the following rates of exchange which prevailed from February 15 to 20 inclusive:

French Indo-China (Against 100 piasters)	
T/T	¥97.60
Sight	96.85
30 d/s	96.35
60	93.10
90	95.60
Commission	0.50
Thailand (Against 100 bahts)	
T/T	100.00
Commission	1.00
Germany (Against 100 Reichsmarks)	
T/T	170.50
Commission	1.10
Italy (Against 100 lires)	
T/T	22.35
Commission	0.25
France (Against 100 francs)	
T/T	9.20
Commission	1.10
Switzerland (Against 100 francs)	
T/T	98.90
Commission	0.85
Sweden (Against 100 kroners)	
T/T	101.50
Commission	1.00
Portugal (Against 100 escudos)	
T/T	17.30
Commission	0.25
Argentina (Against 100 pesos)	
T/T	101.80
Commission	0.77

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MORE CARBON BLACK WILL BE SUPPLIED

Increase in Production by Using Wider Range of Raw Materials Is Seen

The supply of carbon black will be amplified by using different kinds of raw materials instead of one only as in the past in order to meet the rapid increase in the demand therefore, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The first meeting of the Government authorities and the leading manufacturers of carbon black was held at the Dai Toa Kaikan in Tokyo on March 1 in order to decide on the policy to be followed by the manufacturers from now on. There were present at the meeting, representatives of th Ministries of Commerce and Industry, War and Navy, the Planning Board, the Governments General of Taiwan and Chosen, the Carbon Black Control Company, the Rubber Control Association, and others.

After a deliberative study of various matters having direct bearings on the expansion of the production of carbon black, it was decided that:

1. The plan for increasing the production of carbon black shall be carried out in Japan Proper, simultaneously with the increase in its production in the southern regions.

2. Various parties using carbon black are to use different varieties of materials hereafter, instead of using only a particular variety where any is quite serviceable.

In connection with the desired increase of the supply of carbon black, the Japan Carbon Black Control Company will hold a meeting of the leading manufacturers in Japan Proper on March 9 next, when opinions will be exchanged between the Commerce and Industry Ministry authorities and the representatives of leading carbon black manufactories in Japan Proper, with a view to speeding up the increase of carbon black supply in Japan and in the southern regions. The proprietors of the leading carbon black manufactories here in Japan are conducting a study of the most practical method of cooperation with the Japanese military authorities in the southern regions, where they are setting about the expansion of the carbon black industry.

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Established 1880

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1943

The Latest Anglo-American Setbacks

The military situation in North Africa and Europe today clearly indicates that the much-heralded Anglo-American plan of forming a second front through the invasion of these continents is most likely to end in a mere dream. As long as the Mediterranean Sea is under the domination of the Axis Powers as at present, the Anglo-American scheme of establishing a second front can be nothing more than "a rice-cake drawn on a sheet of paper." To regard the formation of an effective second front as being merely a matter of time, as some Americans seem to be doing, is therefore absurd; or else the pose is merely an empty bluff on their part.

About a week or two ago the Axis forces in Tunisia succeeded in routing the United States army in an impressive offensive which drove deep into American-occupied territory in the mountain region of Southern Tunisia. Although the badly demoralized Americans seem to have managed to check their flight since then to bring about a temporary lull in the movements in that region, the accomplishments of the Axis forces should have effectively blasted whatever hopes the Americans may have had of developing an important attack against the Axis from this direction.

As a spokesman of the German army has pointed out, by the recent victory against the Americans the Axis forces first of all cut off contact between the British Eighth Army under Montgomery and the Anglo-American troops in Algeria, and then secured the most valuable strategic positions for the defense of Tunisia. The Axis thereby delivered a shattering blow to Anglo-American power in North Africa. Under these circumstances, whatever the minor adjustments in position which may take place subsequently, the German military authorities are certain that all possibilities of a large-scale Anglo-American counter-offensive in North Africa have been effectively removed for a long time to come. Thus the loud boasts of a coming counter-offensive by the Anglo-Americans have been brought to naught.

The reasons for the Anglo-American failure are imbedded in the fundamentally unassailable position of the Axis Powers. When the United States forces first started their invasion of the French colony and the British army started its offensive against Libya, they did enjoy some measure of success, to be sure. But as has often been pointed out, the reason was that the Axis forces were temporarily placed in a disadvantageous position at the outset because of the element of surprise consequent upon the unlawful American descent upon French North Africa. Nothing, however, can nullify the fact of actual strength. Thus the superior fighting power of the Axis has finally overwhelmed that of the enemy. The boasts of the enemy that they would soon cross the Mediterranean to establish a second front in Europe have by now been effectively punctured.

Another reason for the Anglo-American defeat in Tunisia is to be found in the inseparable relation between the North African situation and the developments on the Eastern front. As was pointed out in these columns recently, the German strategic adjustment on the Eastern front was apparently not only for the purpose of adjusting the firing lines in preparation for a larger-scale offensive. The effects have promptly been seen in the favorable turn of the tide of war in North Africa as well.

It may be remembered that when the Germans started their readjustment of the Eastern front, the enemy immediately tried to interpret it as a sign that the German army was beginning to crumble. On the contrary, however, the readjustment of the Eastern front has proved to be an omen of bad import for the enemy. The British and American strategists, not to mention their government leaders, should have known that temporary pressure and temporary relaxation of pressure are both common occurrences in the process of warfare. An advance will not necessarily lead to ultimate victory in war. A reckless advance may well invite final defeat, as the military history of the world eloquently proves. The general situation of a war in its totality must be considered.

When this is done with respect to the swift developments of the present war, it will be seen that the Axis position is as impregnable as it ever has been. The strategic adjustment of the German positions on the Eastern front have not only exercised its effect in North Africa, but on the Eastern front itself it has served to conserve German fighting strength. How great is this husbanded strength can be seen in the fact that the greater part of European Russia still remains firmly under Axis domination with the solid line linking Lake Ilmen in the Far North with the Black Sea in the South holding firmly against every assault.

With the foresightedness and astuteness which has characterized Chancellor Hitler's every move, it is obvious that long before the outbreak of the present European war the great German leader had anticipated the possibility of being confronted with powerful enemies on both sides, in the East and in the West. Naturally the expansion of the present European war to embrace a German-Soviet conflict could have been no surprise to the Fuehrer, who cannot be imagined as having carelessly neglected preparations necessary for operations on two fronts. Hence the elation of Roosevelt and Churchill when hostilities broke out between Germany and the Soviet Union was unwarranted, as Germany's achievement in marshalling the total man power and material power of the whole European continent for the successful prosecution of a long war becomes daily more apparent.

Today Germany's strength lies in the fact that she has no worry over the problem of supplies, either of food or of munitions. Her access to such treasure-troves as Poland, Bohemia, Moravia, the Balkans, and Scandinavia, to say nothing of the Ukraine, the richest granary of Europe, assures her of adequate security of supplies. The collaboration of Italy as well as the assistance of other valuable allies further strengthens the position of Germany.

In the face of these fundamental facts, it is clear that the Anglo-American attempt to strangle the Axis economically or to defeat it through a protracted war of attrition has now become a virtual impossibility. Inasmuch as the Axis firmly holds control over the Mediterranean, the enemy can never hope to defeat the Axis armies. The basically successful developments of the general situation for the Axis in both the North African and the Eastern areas, facilitated by strategic adjustments here and there, clearly indicates the hopelessness of all the Anglo-American efforts.

Three Scenic Views

With so many other changes constantly taking place in Japan, it is not surprising that the people have begun to feel a keener appreciation of their natural resources in beauty. Twelve national parks are laid out with all necessary transportation facilities. World travelers will be able to enjoy new scenery, which was formerly hidden away in inaccessible places.

The Sankei, or "Three Scenic Views," are Matsushima, Amanohashidate and Miyajima. Matsushima's claim to scenic beauty lies in her group of three hundred small islands of various sizes and curious forms. These islands, covered with irregular-shaped pines, are huddled together in a bay connecting with the Pacific Ocean. The second of the Sankei is a natural pine-covered bridge, two miles long, on the North Coast in the Japan Sea. It is called Amanohashidate because of its resemblance to "the floating bridge of heaven."

The Sankei are somewhat overshadowed by the twelve national parks, but they ever remain scenes of transcendent charm and interest. Their place is made secure by long tradition and literature and national sentiment. (Excerpt from "The Beauty of Japan.")

Attractions of Nikko

The best known display of autumn maples is found in and around Nikko but they are also to be seen on the range of mountains back of Kobe. Red runs its entire riotous scale in these maple leaves, from the warm vermillions approaching orange to the colder madder running into purple. As near Nikko these indigenous maples are seen in juxtaposition to evergreens, all their brilliance is brought out by contrast. The leaves are small, and appear in many varieties as to form. Frost nips the trees on the mountains before the leaves begin to fall. At lower levels it is much warmer, and most of the trees are partially disrobed before the first frost.

Azalea and cherry blossoms also draw many visitors to Nikko at certain times of the year, but the many renowned temples, decorated with gold and lacquer, are a constant attraction. (Excerpt from "The Beauty of Japan.")

Gossip-Mongers

Why is it that we all love to gossip? The subject is usually so trifling that it looks perfectly innocent. But if it is really innocent the gossip does not carry. There must be a hidden sting. Unless there is spice—spite!—in it, it has no flavour and forfeits its value as gossip. The reason for our love of gossip is that we thereby assert our superiority to the subject of our confabulation. Whether it be in the manner or speech of a person, or in his character, conduct or condition, it matters little. As long as there is something which lacks our approval, we find fit material for gossip. As gossip is the most irresponsible form of criticism and of declaring our superiority, it is the cheapest way of satisfying our vanity and the spiteful are the busiest gossip-mongers. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings")

RICH ASIAN RESOURCES CAUSED U.S. GREED TO REAR ITS HEAD

Time and Again America Attempted to Extend Its Influence in Manchuria but Without Success

By Dr. SHUMEI OKAWA

Part III

The American declaration, demanding the Powers to leave China's door open, assumed as noble and imposing a spectacle as the American conceit could made it, but in reality it was nothing more than a diplomatic attempt to protect the American interest in China and at the same time to restrain passively the penetration of the European Powers into that country. At any rate, the open-door policy of the American Government failed to accomplish much.

But by the end of the 19th century, the importance of the Pacific problem was growing increasingly apparent. The political situation of the world revolved with the Atlantic Ocean as its center, but with the advent of the 20th century, the political center was rapidly shifting to the Pacific. To gain the command of the Pacific, it was thought, was to have the hegemony of the world. Theodore Roosevelt, clearly saw this sign of the time when he said in his letter to his friend B. L. Wheeler that the future of America was to be determined not by its position in the Atlantic with Europe on the other side but in the Pacific with China on the other side.

But why should the Pacific be the political center of the world? What makes the Pacific so important? The answer to these questions is simply this that there are China, Manchuria and Mongolia facing the Pacific. Most of the countries bordering the Pacific and the islands in this ocean were already dominated by, or under the influence of, either in this ocean were already dominated by, or under the influence of, either the European nations or America, but in East Asia none of these Powers held absolute sway over either China, Manchuria or Mongolia. The nations concerned saw in this part of the world these rich fields, which were worth competing for mastery. The command of the Pacific was important and valuable because it offered a golden opportunity for the development of illimitable natural resources in China, Manchuria and Mongolia.

China and Its Possibilities

It is true that China, with a population of 400,000,000, furnished a wonderful market for Europe and America. In 1926, for instance, China's purchasing power of foreign goods was no more than ¥3.70 per capita while that in Japan was ¥38, or about 10 times as large as that of the Chinese. But if the Chinese purchasing power is raised ¥10 per capita, it means that foreign traders may net $4,000,000,000 a year.

What is more, no country is more lucrative for capital investment than China. Suppose that a firm constructed a railway line in South America. The line will not operate on a paying basis for scores of years because there will not be enough cargo or passengers, but in China, the railway company will have plenty of business, right from the day the new line is put to service. It is only natural, therefore, that China, became an important object of capital investment for European and American capitalists.

To the United States, the control of the Pacific meant the control of East Asia and the control of East Asia meant the acquisition of the dominant position over the other nations interested in developing the natural resources in China, Manchuria and Mongolia. It was for this reason that Theodore Roosevelt made a special reference in his letter to Wheeler regarding the importance of China. It is only a matter of course, therefore, that the American advance to the Pacific, that is to East Asia, became quite bold and audacious since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War.

Line of Least Resistance

A nation in its advance always proceeds in the direction of least resistance. The United States, which had been scheming for further expansion marked out Manchuria and Mongolia, Japan's sphere of influence, as the most vulnerable point.

It was while the peace conference was in progress between the Russian and Japanese diplomatic representatives at Portsmouth through the good offices of President Theodore Roosevelt, that E. H. Harriman, American railway king, left the United States quietly for Japan in the latter part of August, 1905, with the intention of purchasing the South Manchuria Railway Japan was expected to get as the result of the peace conference. He was persuaded to take this step by the American Minister to Tokyo. How Harriman went about his task of convincing the Japanese Government of the advisability of parting with the railway is not known, but the Japanese authorities accepted the American proposal, with the result that the memorandum was signed by the late Prince Taro Katsura and Harriman on October 20.

According to this memorandum, Japan was to sell one half of the South Manchuria Railway, the mining interests and various other industrial enterprises, which belonged to the railway, at a reasonable price. Elated with his success, Harriman left Yokohama for home on the afternoon of the very day on which he got this memorandum.

Three days after this event, Marquis Jutaro Komura, chief of Japan's delegation to the peace conference, returned to Tokyo with the peace treaty. Upon perusal of the Harriman-Katsura memorandum, he gasped and indignantly opposed the sale of the railway to America until finally he succeeded in making the government cancel the provisional agreement.

Schemers All

It does not require much imagination to see how designing the United States Government was in its attempt to wrest the fruit of war from Japan. Had it not been for the vigorous objection of Marquis Komura against the proposed sale, Japan's expansion toward the continent would have been doomed at that time.

Harriman's proposed railway purchase was part of a stupendous transportation enterprise the United States had in mind. The United States was first to purchase from Japan the South Manchuria Railway and then the now defunct Chinese Eastern Railway from Russia. The next step was to control Russia's Siberian Railway, thus inaugurating a through service from Dairen and Vladivostok to the heart of Europe. The Vladivostok and the Dairen railway terminals were to be connected with the western coast of the United States by the American shipping interest and the western and eastern coasts of that country were to be connected by the American continental railway. The American shipping interest was to complete the circuit for a round-the-world service by connecting the eastern coast of America with Europe. In other words, the United States had in mind a well laid out program for the inauguration of a world loop service under the control of an American syndicate.

Until up to the successful conclusion of the Russo-Japanese peace conference, the United States was, generally speaking, well disposed toward Japan. With the failure of Harriman's trip to Japan as the turning point, the American attitude toward Japan began to change because the American Government thought that Japan was a great obstacle in its advance toward the Orient.

Here is the high-handed American lordliness. It must be remembered that Japan's expansion toward the continent is a matter of life and death.

U.S. Becomes Unfriendly

America's unfriendly attitude against Japan manifested itself in many ways. In 1906, that was a year after the Russo-Japanese War, the United States Government suddenly lodged a strong protest with the Japanese Government through the American Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo to the following effect. "The conduct of the Japanese authorities in Manchuria is always guided by a desire to widen only Japanese commercial interests, to have their nationals acquire property rights, in that country. If this tendency is allowed to take its natural course, it is probable that there will be little or no opportunity for the peoples of other nations to become engaged in commercial or industrial activities by the time the Japanese Army evacuates that country. In spite of the fact that Japan subscribes to the open-door policy in China for legitimate industrial and commercial enterprises of the peoples of all nations, its attitude in Manchuria in the past has been regretable. The United States Government, therefore, sincerely hopes that Japan will reconsider its attitude, taking into consideration the fact that Russia failed in its attempt to control that country."

The United States made this violent protest to Japan when it failed to get away with Japan's fruit of war in the Russo-Japanese War. It thus utterly ignored Japan's reasonable wish to develop commercial and other enterprises in the area.

In 1907, a British firm acquired the right from China, as the result of secret negotiations with the Chinese authorities, to construct a railway line from Hsinmin, a point on the Peking-Mukden railway line, to Fakumen. This right covered the future extension of the line as far as Tsitsihar in the north to connect with the Siberian railway line. At that time, the American Consul-General at Mukden was Willard Straight, a young American who was well known in diplomatic circles in China of those days.

Willard Straight

Before going further, let us see what kind of man he was. When he graduated from Cornell University in 1901, he immediately went to China and worked for three years under Sir Robert at the Chinese Custom House. When the Russo-Japanese War broke out, he went to Chosen as a newspaper correspondent and there he became acquainted with the American Minister to Keijo. Later he became the private secretary of the American Minister and at the same time was appointed Vice-Consul. Willard Straight had an opportunity to meet Harriman for the first time when the latter visited Chosen.

At the age of 26, Straight was appointed Consul-General at Mukden.

He assumed his new post with a determination to seize every opportunity to restrain Japan and to disseminate American influence in Manchuria. When he learned that Britain had acquired the right for the construction of the Hsinmin-Fakumen railway line, he immediately started his activities to make the United States get some share in this enterprise and succeeded in his attempt.

This proposed railway line was to be parallel with the South Manchuria railway line and was destined to connect the Siberian line with the Gulf of Pechili (now Pohai). If this scheme had become a reality, the South Manchuria railway line would have received a very serious blow., It is a well-known fact that the northern section of Manchuria produces more agricultural products than any other part in the country, and if these products should go to Yingkow (New Chwang) or Hulutao at, Lienchan Bay, the South Manchuria Railway would be deprived of its business and become worthless to Japan.

From this consideration, the late Marquis Komura, being the far sighted man that he was, concluded a treaty with China immediately after the Russo-Japanese War stipulating that China, in order to protect the interest of the South Manchuria Railway, will not construct a line parallel with the South Manchuria Railway or any branch line which is prejudicial to the interest of the South Manchuria Railway. The fact that the Chinese Government granted the right to the British firm for the construction of Hsinmin-Fakumen lilne was a flagrant violation of this treaty. It was for this reason that the Japanese Government lodged a strong protest with the Chinese Government, with the result that the latter finally cancelled the right it had once granted to the British firm.

Yuan's Attitude

But Straight was not the kind of man who could be disheartened easily. After fishing here and there for a new chance for American enterprise, he succeeded in reaching an agreement with the Chinese authorities in 1908 for the establishment of a bank in Manchuria. At that time, Yuan Shin-kai was in power. During the Russo-Japanese War, Yuan was quite pro-Japanese because Russia was the common enemy of Japan and China, but when Japan became influential in Manchuria as the victor in the Russo-Japanese War, he changed his attitude, trying to restrain Japan by the aid of the United States. Taking advantage of the situation, Straight came to an understanding with Hsu Shih-chang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, of Manchuria, at Mukden and Civil Governor Tang Shao-yi, at Mukden for the establishment of the Manchuria Bank as the banking organ for the construction of railway and the industrial development of Manchuria.

With this bank as the weapon, the United States was apparently determined to compete with Japan in Manchuria. Fortunately for Japan, a political change took place in China in the same year, with the result that Prince Chun, Yuan Shih-kai's political enemy, came into power. Under such circumstances, Straight's scheme came to nought.

In November of the same year, the United States Government demanded of Japan through the Japanese Ambassador at Washington a promise not to interfere with enterprises of other nationals in Manchuria and to adhere faithfully to the principles of the open door and equal opportunity in China. Japan consented to this American proposal, and as the result the Root-Takahira Agreement was signed.

(To Be Continued)

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JAPAN'S SCIENTIFIC ADVANCE IS GREAT CREDIT TO NATION

Empire Stands Out as One of Leading Powers of World After Many Years of Laudable Achievements

By SEIZABURO SUGI
(From the Kaizo)

Since the Meiji era, Japan has made spectacular advancements, until today, she conspicuously stands out as one of the leading nations of the world. In attempting to pour water on this laudable achievement, Europeans and Americans claim that Japan simply imitated Western civilization and has no originality of her own.

What is meam by "imitation" and "originality"? If originality means something that has not been outwardly influenced, then, since civilization began, there should have been no such thing as originality. A race of people inevitably learns and is influenced by another race, and in this way progress is made. Did not Western civilization first begin to prosper after contact with the ancient eastern civilization? From the Greek civilization to the Renaissance, down to the present age, the slow filtering in of the eastern civilization has contributed greatly to the progress made in the Western world. Simply refer to Danneman's or Saton's history of science, "Light from the East," and their fervent voices give ample proof to the above statement. Imitation or originality absolutely cannot be judged by simply pointing out whether a nation has connections, or whether she is influenced by other nations.

True originality must be the power and ability to execute problems arising from one's own particular internal demands. Originality indeed arises when one is able to take in independently from the outside those things he firmly desires to satisfy his own position. Contrarily, when one having no definite standpoint or desires of his own indiscriminately follows others, this act, no matter how original it may outwardly appear, can well be called "imitating." In other words, imitating and originality rest on whether one has or not been able to solve a problem from his own individual standpoint.

Japan No Imitator

In this way, Japan's spectacular progress, far from being an imitation, is a shining example of a successful originality. Being able to take in what she desired, and casting off the undesirable amidst strenuous and blinding progress, Japan has been able to make science a thing of her own, and create a great scientific world within her own boundaries.

Why did Japan exert superhuman efforts to acquire what the Western civilization had to teach? It was because her national integrity was being endangered by the "black ships" of Commodore Perry. To protect her island, she learned the enemies' science of warfare to combat its originators with the same weapons. Even 40 years ago, Japan had been preparing for the coming of this day, in the belief that if she could learn and acquire all of the Western ways of warfare and industry she would be able to engage any powerful nation that might attempt to infringe on her national integrity or deprive her of her place under the sun. Japan turned to and studied what the Western civilization had to teach to aid herself in her progress, never losing sight of her racial distinction or her national predestination. What other event since the beginning of mankind can be compared to this unique display of a great and supreme creativeness!

Must Return to Past

To define a clear path for the progress of Japanese culture, we must reflect back on our past history, and return to its past traditions. To aid in the continued rise of our nation, we must bring to life the history of our forefathers and attain a fresh and a clearly defined insight into their actions and teachings.

We all know that Western science was first implanted on our shores by such men as Ryotaku Maeno and Genpaku Sugita by their translations of Klumes' Tapheal Anatomia. This occurred in the late months of 1771. This book was not merely another medical reference book, but in the face of Japan, it turned out to be the ringing in of the initial translation of western culture. Though this translation cannot be called the first importation of the western methods of learning, when it began to be seriously studied in 1772, it marked the beginning of a series of importations on various western teachings. Its importance did not merely rest on the fact that it was translated into Japanese, but more so on the underlying reasons for its first appearance, its position, and its general effects.

There is an appropriate reason why a direct translation was made for independent study, to replace the former cumbersome method of depending on interpreters. Before Ryotaku Maeno and Genpaku Sugita, there were interpreters like Konyo Aoki and several others in Nagasaki. All these men led by our past noble traditions, cultivated still a new tradition.

As written in Professor Takeo Itazawa's "Development of Dutch Education during the Kyoho Era" people connected with Dutch education all came under the tutelage of Shotoku Genroku's method. Shotoku Genroku's educational methods thus became the foundation for the future development of Dutch learning in Japan. Also, Hakuseki Arai's articles on western civilization were not simply random news, but a well organized and thought out information based on a clear outlook of world events and their momentous happenings. This educational method of Shotoku Genroku first began with the teachings of Confucius, extending into the fields of national history, Shintoism, and medicine. In spreading its branches further, it escaped from the dangers of abstractions in sticking to mere ideas and conceptions, and dove headlong into gathering actual facts and ideas and bringing them all under a systematized form of education.

Genpaku's Views

Further Genpaku in his "Words of a Mad Doctor" and "Tales of Forms and Shapes at Night" relates, "doctors in diagnosing the human body must first of all closely study the shapes and properties of various things surrounding the body. Most doctors neglect this importance and flatter themselves by giving decisions reached simply from their own expressions and beliefs."

Men learned in the western ways like Joken Nishikawa and Konyo Aoki appeared in succession. On the other hand, politically foreign education was forbidden, Confucianism regulated. The Shogunate, with a watchful eye over the study of the Dutch language allowed its existence as one of the foreign educations. The above had been the trend of events until the translation of the Anatomia.

Genpaku gives the motive and the attitude of those engaged in the translation by stating in several of his writings as follows; "They were awakened to the fact that here they were translating a book based principally on medicine. They knew that they must all become familiar with the subject by becoming doctors themselves and aid in the Master's tremendous task."

This spirit of self-sacrifice and duty to their task has been handed down through the ages, and appears even today in the form of the "spirit of the Bushido."

Truth becomes truth only when it is based on honest and correct aspirations, and the Japanese scientists of the past never lost sight of their purpose in their educational pursuit. Expounding that "education is the learning of man's true way," they silently went about their studies, but as soon as they were enlightened as to the importance of education to the country, they could not help but pick up their pens to express their beliefs.

The pursuers of foreign education, instead of losing their patriotism for the country, increased the love for their country by acquiring new knowledge and a new outlook on the world. Works of scholars on western learning like Hakuseki Arai, Toshiaki Honda, Nobuhiro Sato, were carried out with this burning patriotism.

Men With World Outlook

Kazan Watanabe prophesied that until the Asiatic people found a definite policy and understanding on world outlook, they cannot rest in peace. In forecasting the fate of Asia, he attempted to awaken the Asiatic race by expressing his firm belief that Japan is the only country that can save the Asiatic people. Gentaku Otsuki also uses the term "Greater East Asians," and from this, we can see that even during this period the Japanese world outlook was already established.

Our scientists of old, in understanding the world, reflected on their country's position, and thus deepened their understanding of their country. They returned to a "true Japan." Scientists of the Yedo period all pursued their tasks with this underlying understanding of Japan, and when the Meiji restoration came about, they contributed greatly to its cause. Until this very day, their works are acting as a motivating force in the progress of Japan. The eternal source of science in Japan must rest on the sacrifices of men burning with love for their country as in years of old.

Fruits of Wisdom

Gallantry consists in saying the most empty things in an agreeable manner.—Rochefoucauld

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I would have a man generous to his country, his neighbors, his kindred, his friends, and most of all his poor friends. Not like some who are most lavish with those who are able to give most to them.—Pliny.